COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

NUMBER 5054. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HARRISON'S MESSAGE

President Harrison's First Annual Message to Congress.

A Thorough and Able Discussion of Our National Affairs.

Express Treatment of the Protective Tariff Question.

The Government's Finances and the Coinage of Silver Money.

The Negro Question Brought to the Attention of Congress.

Our Merchant Marine Compared With That of Other Nations.

A Liberal Policy With Regard to Pensions Recommended.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There are few transactions in the administration of government, which are even temporarily held in the confidence of those charged with the conduct of the public business. Every step taken is under the observation of an intelligent and watchful people. The state of the union is known from day to day and suggestions as to needed legislation find an earlier voice than that which speaks in these annual communications of the president to congress.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Good will and cordiality have characterized our relations and correspondence with other governments and the year just closed leaves few international questions of importance remaining unadjusted. No obstacle is believed to exist that can long postpone the consideration and adjustment of the still pending questions upon satisfactory and honorable terms. The dealings of this government with other states have been and should always be marked by frankness and sincerity. Our purposes are avowed and our methods free from intrigue. This course has borne rich fruit in the past and it is our duty as a nation to preserve the heritage of good repute which a century of right dealing with foreign governments has secured us.

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

It is a matter of high significance and no less of congratulation that the first year of the second century of our constitutional existence finds as honored guests within our borders the representatives of all the independent states of North and South America, met together in earnest conference touching the best methods of consolidating and expanding the relations of mutual interest and friendliness entertained among them. That the opportunity thus afforded for promoting closer international relations and the increased prosperity of the new hemisphere will be used for the highest good of all I cannot permit myself to doubt. Our people will watch with interest and confidence the results to flow from so auspicious a meeting of allies and in large part identical interests.

The recommendations of this international conference of enlightened statesmen will have the attention of congress and its co-operation in the removal of unnecessary barriers to beneficial intercourse between the nations of America. But while the commercial results which it is hoped will follow this conference, are worthy of pursuit and of the great interest they have elicited, it is believed that the crowning benefit will be found in the better securities which may be decided for the maintenance of peace between the American nations and the settlement of all contentions by methods that a Christian civilization can approve. While viewing with interest our national resources and products the delegates will, I am sure, find a higher satisfaction in the evidences of unselfish friendship which everywhere attend their intercourse with our people.

THE MARINE CONFERENCE.

Another international conference having great possibilities for good has lately assembled and is now in session in this capital. An invitation was extended by the government under the act of congress of July 9, 1888, to all maritime nations to send delegates to confer touching the revision and amendment of rules and regulations governing vessels and to adopt a uniform system of marine signals. The response to the invitation has been very general and very cordial. Delegates from twenty-six nations are present in conference and they have entered upon their useful work with great zeal and with an ardent appreciation of its importance. So far as the agreement to be reached may require legislation to give it effect, the co-operation of congress is confidently relied upon. It is an interesting and unprecedented fact that the two international conferences have brought hither the accredited representatives of thirty-three nations. Bolivia, Honduras and Honduras are now represented by envoys of the plenipotentiary class. These states of the American system now maintain diplomatic representation at this capital.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

In connection it may be noted that all nations of the western hemisphere with the exception send to Washington envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, being the highest grade accredited to this government. The United States on the contrary, sends envoys of lower grades to some of our sister republics. Our representative in Paraguay and Uruguay is a minister resident, while in Bolivia we send a minister resident and consul general. In view of the importance of our relations with the states of the American system, our diplomatic agents in those countries should be of the uniform rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Certain missions were so elevated by last congress with happy effect. I recommend the completion of the system thus begun with the inclusion of Hawaii and Hayti, in view of the interests of the American system of republics. I also recommend that timely provision be made for extending to Hayti the benefits of the international copyright act, and to Hawaii the benefits of the act providing for the protection of trade-marks.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Our relations with China have the attention which their magnitude and interest demand. The failure of a treaty negotiated under the administration of my predecessor for the further and more complete restriction of Chinese labor immigration and with it the legislation of the last session of congress, depended upon the question of the treatment of those Chinese who were at the time of the exchange of the treaty lawfully within the territory of the United States. Pending the exchange of the treaty, congress passed an act which would have prevented the return of a Chinese laborer who had left his family or property in this country, and which would have made the departure of any Chinese laborer for any cause almost impossible. The act was vetoed by me because it was in violation of our treaty with China, and because it was believed that the treaty would be promptly amended so as to permit such of the Chinese as might desire to do so to return to their families and to the protection of their property. The treaty as amended has been promptly accepted by the government of China, but at the last session of congress no action was taken upon the amendatory legislation which was necessary to put the treaty into operation. I have been informed that a bill will be presented to this congress which will be submitted to the senate for its approval. I trust that the efforts which have been made to effect an adjustment of this question will be productive of the permanent establishment of law and order in Oregon upon a basis of the maintenance of the rights and interests of the natives.

BRITISH QUESTIONS.

The questions which have arisen during the past few years between Great Britain and and the United States are in abeyance, or, in the course of adjustment.

On the part of the government of the dominion of Canada an effort has been apparent during the session just ended to administer the laws and regulations applicable to the fisheries with as little occasion for friction as was possible, and the temporary representations of this government in respect to cases of undue hardships or harsh interpretations have been in most cases met with measures of transitory relief. It is trusted that the settlement of our just rights under existing treaties and in virtue of the concurrent legislation of the two contiguous countries will not be long deferred and that all existing causes of difference may be equitably adjusted.

I recommend that provision be made by an international agreement for a visible marking of the water boundary between the United States and Canada in the narrow channels that join the great lakes. The conventional line therein traced by the northwestern boundary survey years ago is not in all cases readily ascertainable for the settlement of jurisdictional questions.

A just and acceptable enlargement of the list of offenses for which extradition may be claimed and granted is most desirable between this country and Great Britain. The territory of neither should become a refuge harbor for the evil doers of the other through any avoidable shortcoming in this regard. A new treaty on this subject between the two powers has been recently negotiated and will soon be laid before the senate.

NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Under the terms of the contract with the government of Nicaragua, the interoceanic canal company has begun the construction of the important water way between the two oceans which its organization contemplates. Grave complications for a time seemed imminent in view of a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to the necessary privileges to be conceded by the latter republic toward the construction of works on the San Juan river of which the right bank is Costa Rican territory. I am happy to learn that a friendly arrangement has been effected between the two nations. This government has held itself ready to promote in every proper way the adjustment of all questions that might present obstacles to the completion of a work of such transcendent importance to the commerce of this country, and indeed to the commercial interests of the world.

FRANCE, GERMANY AND BRAZIL.

The traditional good feeling between this country and the French republic has received additional testimony in the participation of our government and people in the international exposition held at Paris during the past summer. The success of our exhibitors has been gratifying. The report of the commission will be laid before congress in due season.

With Germany the most cordial relations continue. The questions arising from the return to the empire of Germans naturalized in this country are considered and disposed of in a temperate spirit to the entire satisfaction of both governments.

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States. Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the provisional government and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the provisional government to continue their functions. Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has therefore suffered no interruption. Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic as soon as a majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

Within our own borders general condition of prosperity prevails. The harvests of last summer were exceptionally abundant and the trade conditions now prevailing seem to promise a successful season to the merchant and manufacturer and general satisfaction to the working people.

THE FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, has been prepared and will be presented to congress at its assembling with the fiscal operations of the government, and I shall myself confine to a few some facts from the receipts from all sources for the year were $387,650,095.81 derived as follows: From customs, $223,832,741.65; from internal revenue, $130,881,517.92, and from miscellaneous sources $32,935,836.24. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $281,996,615.60, and the total expenditures, including the sinking fund, were $299,729,729.29. The excess of receipts over expenditures was, after providing for the sinking fund, $87,920,329.78. During the last fiscal year there was applied to the purchase of bonds, in addition to those for the sinking fund, $90,454,172.35, and during the first quarter of the current year the sum of $37,848,947.77, all of which were credited to the sinking fund. The revenue for the current fiscal year, including the surplus of $[illegible] with which it opened, is estimated at $[illegible] and the expenditures at $[illegible], leaving a surplus of $[illegible] to be disposed of by the treasury department. The estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are $[illegible] and the receipts from all sources at the present rate of taxation will be sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures and to leave a surplus of $[illegible] to be applied to the sinking fund and to the payment of the public debt. The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, are $[illegible] and the expenditures for that year of $[illegible]. The estimates for that year of [illegible] have been made upon the assumption that the present tariff law will be in force during the whole of that year, and that the present rate of taxation will be maintained. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, are thought to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose of legislation upon the subject to which they relate. The estimated surplus for that year, if the present tariff law be not repealed, and if the present rate of taxation be not reduced, will be so large that it will be necessary to make some reduction in the revenue to prevent the accumulation of a dangerous surplus. I shall, in the proper place, suggest such amendments of the tariff laws as will, in my judgment, be necessary to a return to the ordinary and customary rate of expenditure. The surplus which has been accumulating in the treasury has been in large part withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce by the operation of the law requiring the monthly purchase of bonds to the amount of from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 per annum. The withdrawal of this sum from the business of the country to be invested in bonds which, for the most part, do not yet mature, has been severely felt. It was, however, a necessary result of the attempt to pay the public debt in the only way in which it could be paid, viz., by the purchase of bonds at the market price. The law requiring the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund has been suspended during the month of November, and the money which would be used in the purchase of bonds has been left in the treasury to be disbursed in the payment of the public debt.

The surplus of public funds in banks without interest upon the security of government bonds has proved an unauthorized and dangerous expedient. It results in a temporary and unnatural increase of the banking capital of favored localities and compels a cautious and careful recall of the deposits to avoid injury to the commercial interests. It is not to be expected that banks having the deposits will sell their bonds to the treasury so long as the present highly beneficial arrangement is continued. They now practically get interest both upon bonds and their proceeds. No further step should be made in this method of getting the surplus into circulation and deposits now outstanding should be gradually withdrawn and applied to the purchase of bonds. It is fortunate that such a use can be made of the existing surplus and for a time to come of any casual surplus that may exist. After congress has taken the necessary steps for the reduction of the revenue such legislation should be promptly but very considerately enacted.

TARIFF REVISION.

I recommend a revision of our tariff law both in its administrative features and in the schedules. The need of the former is generally conceded and an agreement upon the code of inconveniences to be remedied and the best methods for their correction will probably not be difficult. Uniformity of valuation at all our ports is essential and effective measures should be taken to secure it. It is greatly desirable that questions affecting rates and classifications should be promptly decided. The preparation of a new schedule of customs duties is a matter of great delicacy and of great difficulty by reason of the wide divergence of opinion as to the objects that may be promoted by such legislation. Some disturbance of business may perhaps result from a consideration of this subject by congress, but this temporary ill effect will be reduced to a minimum by prompt action and the assurance which the country enjoys that any necessary changes will be so made as not to impair the just and reasonable protection of our home industries. The inequalities of the law should be adjusted, but the protective principles should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as our shops. These duties necessarily have a relation to other things besides the public revenue. We cannot limit their effects by fixing our eyes on the public treasury alone. They have a direct relation to home production, to workmen's wages and the commercial independence of our country and the wise and patriotic legislator should enlarge the field of his vision to include all of these.

The necessary reduction in our public revenues can, I am sure, be made without making the smaller burden more onerous than the larger by reason of disabilities and limitations which the process of reduction puts upon both capital and labor. The free list can very safely be extended by placing therein articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. The removal of the internal tax upon tobacco would relieve an important agricultural product from a burden which was imposed only because our revenue from customs duties was insufficient for public needs. If safe provisions against fraud can be devised the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and in manufactures would also offer an unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus.

THE CURRENCY.

A table prepared by the secretary of the treasury showing the account of money of all kinds in circulation each year from 1878 to the present time is of interest. It appears that the amount of national bank notes in circulation has decreased during that period $114,100,729, of which $37,799,269 is chargeable to the last year. The withdrawal of the bank circulation will necessarily continue under the existing conditions. It is probable that the adoption of the suggestions made by the comptroller of the currency, viz: that the minimum deposit of bonds for the establishment of banks be reduced and that an issue of notes to the par value of the bonds be allowed, would help to maintain the bank circulation, but while this withdrawal of bank notes has been going on there has been a large increase in the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation and in the issues of gold and silver certificates.

The total amount of money of all kinds in circulation on March 1, 1878, was $[illegible], while on October 1, 1889, the total amount was $1,480,180,[illegible]. There was an increase of $293,417,[illegible] in gold and $37,556,110 in standard silver dollars of $22,811,249 in gold certificates, of $278,619,765 in silver certificates and of $11,053,787 in United States notes, making a total of $713,078,413. There was during the same period a decrease of $111,168,729 in the bank circulation and of $612,481 in subsidiary silver. The net increase was $[illegible], 194. The circulation per capita has increased about $5 during the time covered by the table referred to.

The total coinage of the mints of dollars was on Nov. 1st, 1889, $[illegible], of which $[illegible] were in the treasury vaults and $[illegible] were in circulation. Of the amount in the vaults $277,319,911 were represented by outstanding silver certificates, leaving $6,219,577 not in circulation, and not represented by certificates. The law requiring the purchase by the treasury of two million dollars worth of silver bullion each month to be coined into silver dollars of four hundred and twenty-one and a half grains has been observed by the department, but neither the present secretary nor any of his predecessors has deemed it safe to exercise the discretion given by law to increase the monthly purchases to four million dollars. When the law was enacted (Feb. 28, 1878) the price of silver in the market was $1.29 1/10 per ounce, making the bullion value of the dollar 93 cents. Since that time the price has fallen as low as 91 2/3 cents per ounce, reducing the bullion value of the dollar to 70.5 cents. Within the last few months the market price has somewhat advanced and on the first day of November last the bullion value of the silver dollar was [illegible] cents. As the coinage and use of the silver dollar have been suspended, the question has been compelled to rest chiefly upon the ability of the government to maintain the parity of the silver certificates with gold, and of the silver certificates with other forms of money. The general receipt and use of the silver certificates show that they are held in high favor by the people.

[illegible] have contended that the maintenance of the parity between the gold and silver dollars or other standard coins cannot be secured by any legislation within the control of any single nation. It is clear that if we should make the coinage of silver at the present ratio free we must expect the departure of the dollar of silver from the parity of the gold dollar, with the result of a depreciation in the value of our silver coinage. I fear the same result would follow any considerable increase of the present rate of coinage. Such result would be deemed disastrous to our financial management and destructive to all business interests. We should not tread the dangerous edge of such experiment until we have exhausted every other resource. Nothing more hazardous could happen to the silver interests, and safe legislation upon this subject must secure the equality of the two coins in their commercial uses. I have always been an advocate of the use of silver in our currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it. To the plan which will be presented by the secretary of the treasury for the issuance of notes of certificates upon the deposits of silver bullion at its market value, I have been able to give only a hasty examination owing to press of other matters and to the fact that it has been so recently formulated. The details of such a law require careful consideration, but the general plan suggested by him seems to satisfy the purpose to continue the use of silver in connection with our currency and at the same time to obviate the danger of which I have spoken. At a later day I may communicate further with congress upon this subject.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act has been found to be very difficult on the northwestern frontier. Chinamen landing at Victoria find it easy to pass our border, owing to the impossibility with the force at my command of the customs officers of guarding so long an inland line. The secretary of the treasury has authorized the employment of additional forces which will be assigned to this duty and every effort will be made to enforce the law. The dominion exacts a head tax of $50 for each Chinaman landed and when these persons in fraud of our law cross into our territory and are apprehended our officers do not know what to do with them, as the dominion authorities will not suffer them to be sent back without a refund of the payment of the tax. An effort will be made to reach an understanding that will remove this difficulty.

COAST DEFENSES.

The security of our great cities against foreign attacks should not rest altogether in the friendly disposition of other powers. There should be a second line wholly in our own keeping. I strongly recommend an appropriation at this session for the construction of such works in our much exposed harbors. I adjure the congress of the secretary of war that provisions be made for encamping companies of the national guard on our coast works for a specified time each year and for their training in the use of heavy guns. His suggestion that an increase of the artillery force of the army is desirable is also in this connection commended to the consideration of congress.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The improvement of our important rivers and harbors should be prosecuted by the necessary appropriations. Care should be taken that the government is not committed to the prosecution of works not of public and general advantage and that the relative usefulness of works of that class is not overlooked. So far as this work can wisely be said to be completed, I do not doubt that the end would be more speedily and more economically reached if fewer separate works were undertaken at the same time and those selected for their greater general interest were more rapidly pushed to completion.

PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

The assault made by David S. Terry upon the person of Justice Field of the supreme court of the United States, at Lathrop, Cal., in August last, and the killing of the assailant by a deputy United States marshal who had been detailed to accompany Justice Field and protect him from violence at the hands of Terry in connection with legal proceedings which have followed, suggest questions which, in my judgment, are worthy of the attention of congress. I recommend that more definite provision be made by law, not only for the protection of federal officers, but for the full trial of such cases in the United States courts. In recommending such legislation I do not impeach either the general adequacy of the penal laws made by state laws for the protection of all citizens or the general disposition of those charged with the execution of such laws to give protection to the officers of the United States.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The necessity of providing some more speedy methods for disposing of cases which now come for final adjustment to the supreme court becomes every year more apparent and urgent. The plan of providing some intermediate courts having final appellate jurisdiction of certain classes of questions and such has I think received a more general approval from the bench and bar of the country than any other. Without attempting to discuss details, I recommend that provision should be made for the establishment of such courts.

The salaries of the judges of the district courts in many districts are in my opinion inadequate. I recommend that all such salaries now below $5000 per annum be increased to that amount. It is quite true that the amount of labor performed by the judges is very unequal, but as they cannot properly engage in other pursuits to supplement their incomes, the salary should be such in all cases as to provide an independent and comfortable support.

THE [illegible]

Earnest attention should be given by congress to a consideration of the question as to how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called "trusts" is a matter of federal jurisdiction. When organized as they often are to crush out all healthy competition, to arbitrarily control the production or sale of an article of commerce and necessity they are dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation.

The subject of an international copyright has been frequently commended to the attention of congress by my predecessors. The enactment of such a law would be eminently wise and just.

(CONTINUED ON SUPPLEMENT.)

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REMEMBER THE FOREGOING, and then, when I tell you I will sell you a First-Class

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To $1,000 a full size lot, 50 by 190 feet, do not hesitate a moment about buying. You can buy two lots on a corner, and erect a pretty little cottage at most trifling cost, giving each cottage a neat, pretty little yard, and readily rent them, owing to the location, etc.

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On Easy Terms, and at from $300 to $400. They lie very much the same relation to

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I CAN RECOMMEND THEM AS AN INVESTMENT!

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The Great Glass Manufacturing Works

Are erected and in operation just south of CALVERT HEIGHTS. I have arranged to have every lot supplied with PURE WATER IN PIPES.

THE LOCATION IS SUPERB!

THE SURROUNDING VIEWS ARE MAGNIFICENT!

For last year I recommended you to buy lots in Parrish's Addition, and they have paid a better Profit than any other lots on the market. This year I urge you to add to Your Investment as Many Lots in CALVERT HEIGHTS as you can afford to buy, with the result that, before the year is out, *you will again be glad that you have followed my advice.*

CALL EARLY! BUY LOTS!

There are not very many lots altogether, and those who apply late, may find that all gone, and will have *to Pay an Advance.*

M. L. DOCOURSEY, Agent, No. 12½ So. Tejon Street, Colo. Springs.

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No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them. H. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

The first session of the Fiftieth congress occupied 321 days. The country is fond of congress, but a little of it goes a long way, and it is to be hoped the Fifty first will not follow the precedent of the Fiftieth in the matter of the first session. About half of 321 will be sufficient.

All the papers of the Associated press in the United States were yesterday furnished with a copy of the president's message by wire from Washington with the compliments of the Western Union Telegraph company. This is not the first time that the Associated press papers have had occasion to return thanks for favors received at the hands of the Western Union company. The uniform courtesy of the officials of that company, and their constant anxiety to promote the interests of the newspapers which they are daily called upon to serve and the efficient and faithful service of the employes cannot but be deeply appreciated by the press. The GAZETTE desires to return its thanks both to the general and local officials of the company for this latest favor.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Harrison's first message to congress was delivered to both houses yesterday afternoon and on account of the deep interest which every intelligent citizen who is a reader of the GAZETTE must feel in a document of such high importance we devote much of our space to it this morning, publishing it in full.

The message is an able, thorough, and conservative discussion of our national affairs and can be read with profit by every citizen of the land. It is just such a document as was to be expected from Mr. Harrison. There may be many, and no doubt will be very many, who will differ with the president on some of the views he takes of the subjects discussed, and the opinions expressed with regard to them, but there will be few who will fail to be impressed with the sincerity he shows throughout and the ability he displays in presenting the subjects.

If the message is too long it is not a new fault. It is one which nearly every president indulges in, and after all the detail, if tedious at times, can be more readily overlooked than neglect of any subject of weight. The fact that the document is written in an easy, readable style relieves it of much of the fault of length. The infrequent occurrence of the "I," which was so marked a feature of the messages of the late president, is also a pleasant relief.

The statement of our relations with foreign powers is a matter for earnest congratulation. There are some questions the satisfactory settlement of which is still pending, but the liberal and patriotic policy of the president with regard to foreign nations, as outlined in this and former utterances, seems to justify a confidence that the differences will, through the wise influence of himself and his official family, reach amicable adjustment at an early day.

With regard to internal affairs the general outlook as presented in the message is gratifying though there are many points of weakness and to these the president calls the earnest attention of congress offering suggestions and recommendations the wisdom of many of which is beyond question. The head of internal affairs involves so many topics and covers such a wide field that it it would be impossible to even generally review that part of the president's message as a whole with any degree of justice or thoroughness in a single daily newspaper article and the various topics will have to be considered in these columns from time to time in the future. The utterances of the president on the tariff, silver and the negro question are especially worthy of consideration and of especial interest at this time.

Burying the Victims.

MINNEAPOLIS, December 3.—The remains of Professor Olson of the South Dakota university, Milton Pickett of the Pioneer Press and Compositor Robert McCutcheon were buried to day. The body of E. J. Jenkensen was taken to Sioux City by relatives. The other three victims will be buried to morrow. Owing to the dangerous condition of the ruins of the burned building no search has yet been made for more bodies.

Before the coroner's jury to day the builder of the structure stated that wooden stairs were ordered put in instead of iron on account of a difference in expense of about $5000. The building inspector said he never considered the building safe and said three months ago a committee called on him and said they feared it might fall down at any time without warning. Liberal responses from all parts of the country are being received to the appeal to the press for aid for the relief of the sufferers and already the fund is assuming useful proportions.

Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The democratic representatives held a caucus tonight, Holman, of Indiana, being elected chairman to succeed the late Representative Cox, of New York. Carlisle having declined the post. Oates, of Alabama, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a "steering" committee of fifteen members, with ex Speaker Carlisle as chairman to undertake the care of the political interests of the minority. Opposition to this was immediately developed, Blount, of Georgia, and Breckinridge of Arkansas, speaking against it. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, suggested the appointment of a committee of three members, with powers corresponding to those of an executive committee from whose decision an appeal might be taken to the committee of fifteen who might call the caucus together. Crane, of Texas, moved as a further substitute the appointment of a committee of five to keep the democrats advised of the movements and plans of their political opponents and to call the caucus when necessary. Finally all the motions were laid aside and the caucus adjourned.

A Horrible Discovery.

DENVER, December 3.—A horrible discovery was made here late to night which may yet prove to be a tragedy. About a year and a half ago a Mrs Ritchie, an old grey haired woman of about sixty years came here from Cheyenne, Wyoming, accompanied by a young man about twenty five whom she represented to be her son, and a deaf and dumb daughter of about fifteen. They lived in various parts of the city until about two months ago when they engaged apartments at 1621 Stout street, where they lived a very retired life.

Three weeks ago the mother and son went on a protracted debauch. The old lady had not been seen for several days and the landlord becoming alarmed broke open the door of her room to night and was horrified at finding the woman lying upon the floor by the side of her bed dead, with her face almost devoured by rats.

The body was taken to the coroner's and an investigation will be made to morrow. The son was found in an adjoining room in a beastly state of intoxication and was taken to the station, where he now lies unable to speak or give an account of himself. The dead woman is reported to have twenty thousand dollars on deposit at the First National bank. The family went to Cheyenne from Texas and while living in Wyoming a son was mysteriously murdered. It is said that the deaf and dumb daughter knows who committed that crime but refuses to divulge the secret and no arrests were ever made.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, December 3.—A message from the house was presented in the senate announcing the organization of that body. Edmunds, on the part of the joint committee to wait on the president, reported that it had performed the duty and had been informed by the president that he would communicate with the two houses by message immediately, whereupon the message from the president was announced, and the secretary of the senate proceeded to read it.

The reading of the message was concluded at half-past one. It was listened to with apparently close attention by the senators on both sides of the chamber. As one of the paragraphs touching taxation was read a republican senator remarked in a whisper, "It sounds very like Cleveland."

On motion of Sherman it was laid on the table and ordered printed. The senate then adjourned till to morrow.

HOUSE.

The committee to wait upon the president to inform him that the house was organized and ready to proceed to business, through Chairman McKinley, informed the house that it had performed the duty and the president would communicate with the house in writing forthwith. One of the president's secretary's then delivered the message, which was immediately read. Little attention was paid to the reading of the message and it was ordered printed and referred to the committee of the whole.

Under the authority given by the last sundry civil appropriation bill, the speaker appointed Messrs. Bayne, Hitt, Carter, Culberson of Texas and Cummings a committee on the centennial celebration. The house then adjourned until Thursday.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Stock market was less active to day especially for the unlisted department, but there was a much better tone to the dealings throughout a greater portion of the day and advances are in a decided majority among the final changes. The features of the market to day were the continuance of foreign purchases, a heavy covering of shorts in the general list and raids on the coal stocks and trusts. Lackawanna and Reading were pressed and the former extended to 3 per cent. Trusts suffered to a lesser extent but the losses in them were material. Another endeavor to cover shorts in the last hour resulted in a marked rally which extended to the entire market. The market finally closed only fairly active and strong at the best prices of the day.

Adams Exp.	150	St. L. & S. F.	16
American Ex.	116	Preferred	38¼
Canada Pacific	130	1st Preferred	[illegible]
C. & A.		Tex. Pacific	19⅝
Preferred		U. P.	67⅛
C. B. & Q.	108⅛	U. S. Ex	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & W.	137	Wells Fargo Ex	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	16¼	Western Union	82⅝
Preferred	49	Ontario Coal	25⅛
East Tenn.		Homestake	9½
2d preferred		Iron Silver	2.5
Ft. Wayne	1	Ontario	35½
Ft. Worth & D. C.		Quicksilver	7½
Illinois Central	117½	Preferred	38
Kan. & Tex.	9¾	Sutro	6
Mo. Pacific	67⅛	Atchison	28⅝
Northern Pacific	31⅝	O. T. & G.	[illegible]
Preferred	73⅝	do	1.6
C. & N. W.	109⅛	[illegible]	104⅝
Preferred	140	Pacific Ist's	115
N. Y. C.	106⅛	Pittsburg	158
Pullman P. Car.	184¼	Mich. Central	91
Rock Island	97⅝		

Brewer in the Lead.

DENVER, December 3.—A Washington special says: The president this morning told those senators who called upon him that he expected to send in the name of a man for the supreme bench very soon and said his choice had narrowed to Judge Brewer of Kansas and Judge Brown of Detroit, with the chances favorable to Brewer. The latter's friends are much encouraged and are working like beavers. Western men generally favor him and his appointment would be a happy stroke for Colorado.

Has Seen Stanley.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A London special to the Herald says a correspondent has sent the following dispatch:

NASSAU, November 29, 5 p. m.

I just met Henry M. Stanley, Emin Pasha, Casati, Lieutenant Stairs, Mr. Jephson, Dr Parke, Nelson and Bonny and fifty six men, women and children. Stanley is looking exceedingly hearty. I presented him with the American flag with which I was entrusted and it is now flying from Stanley's tent. The great explorer's hair is quite white and his mustache is iron grey. In conversation with Emin he told me he did not wish for any honors for what he had done.

Parnell Disappears.

LONDON, December 3.—The St. James Gazette states that Parnell disappeared several weeks ago, and since then has not been heard from. His whereabouts is a mystery. His prolonged absence causes much trouble to his adherents. The Gazette says that though it has been Parnell's custom to occasionally seclude himself, the period of his retirement has this time been longer than usual. He has even failed to keep a number of important engagements, among which was one to meet Gladstone.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec 3, 10 p. m.

Indications for twenty-four hours commencing Sunday, Dec. 4th, at 7 a. m. For Colorado: Fair, warmer, southerly winds.

J. J. HAGERMAN, PRES'T. CHAS. THURLOW, VICE PRES'T.
J. A. HAYES, JR., CASHIER. A. SUTTON, ASS'T CASHIER.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS 50,000

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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FINE HARNESSES!

English Saddles, English Bridles,
Whitman Saddles, Whitman Bridles,
Stirrups, Bits, Crops, Riding Whips,
Horse Blankets, Carriage Robes.

We make a Specialty of Fine Goods, and Carry the Most Extensive Stock in the City.

THE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

WELLES & SHIELDS,

113 and 115 N. Tejon St.,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - - - - - - COLORADO

READ THIS.

Fancy Newmarket Cloaks,

At 25 Per Cent Discount.

An Immense Stock of Underwear must be reduced before stock taking time if prices will do it.

A Real Kid Glove, in 5 and 7 hooks, tans, browns, slates and blacks.

A Large Stock of Holiday Goods. Take a look at our Silk Umbrellas. They make a nice Christmas present.

A large stock of Carpets and Linoleums. Prices never were as low as now.

Have you seen our Fur Rugs? They make an elegant Christmas present. A few more Plush Coats and Jackets left. The plush warranted. Your inspection solicited.

N. O. JOHNSON, - - 24 PIKES PEAK AVE.

WE WANT BUSINESS BY MAIL ORDERS.

JOSLIN & PARK,

THE JEWELERS,

Opera House Block

SALT LAKE, UTAH. DENVER, COLORADO.

No. 3. Denver, Colo. 1889.

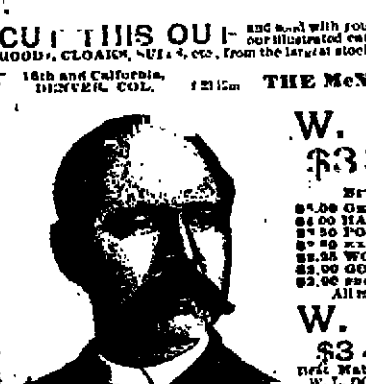
To Manager Mail Order Dept.

5% Discount the accompanying Mail Order, from our regular prices.

The McNamara Dry Goods Co.

CUT THIS OUT and send with your order and save 5 per cent. Write for our illustrated catalogue and price list. Order your DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, SUITS, etc., from the largest stock in the West at Eastern prices.

16th and California, DENVER, COL. THE McNAMARA DRY GOODS CO.



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$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Best in the world.
$5.00 GENUINE HAND SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE.
$2.00 GOOD-WEAR SHOE.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
W. L. DOUGLAS' $3 SHOE, shown in cut below, is made of fine Calf, on lasts modeled for the foot; smooth inside as hand sewed shoes, and no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet. Every pair warranted.

CAUTION W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all Shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory. This protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer offers you shoes without W. L. DOUGLAS' name and price stamped on them, and says they are his shoes, or just as good, do not be deceived thereby. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price stamped on the bottom, and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

FOR SALE BY

HOLMES & SUMNER,

81 NORTH TEJON ST. - - COLORADO SPRINGS.

ALWAYS USE

CROCKER'S CRACKERS

THE BEST

MADE EXCLUSIVELY OF BEST COLORADO FLOUR

Which is admitted by all to be the Best Flour made. CROCKER'S CRACKERS are always Fresh. If your grocer does not keep them, write to

F. W. CROCKER & CO., Factory, Nineteenth and Blake, DENVER, COLO.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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J. Gillingham

For the FINEST PHOTOGRAPHS made in Colorado. Also Picture Frames, Artists' Materials and Photo Albums, Colorado Wild Flowers and Novelties.

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THE IDLEWILD

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Pleasant Rooms and First-Class Table

BATH — FREE

Two Blocks from The Antlers Hotel.

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Colorado Springs, Colo.

F. G. ROWE,

Real Estate and Insurance,

Money to Loan on Approved Real Estate Security.

No. 17 North Tejon Street.

FOR RENT:

Furnished Houses.

N. WEBER ST—6 room house. 40
MANITOU—Elegant residence with all modern improvements.
KIOWA ST—4 room house. 25
COLORADO AVE—6 room house with bath, partially furnished. 40
MESA ROAD—Residence of 8 rooms and bath. Beautiful grounds.
KIOWA ST—3 room cottage. 20
KIOWA ST—5 room cottage. 40
N. CASCADE AVE—Corner residence of 10 rooms and bath. Large grounds. 150
BOULDER ST—4 room house for rent for the board of one person.
COSTILLA ST—4 rooms with piano, to small family only. 20
BOULDER ST—2 rooms. 15
N. TEJON ST—7 rooms [illegible] 25

Furnished Houses.

UTE PASS—MOUNTAIN FALLS—4 room cottage for rent for the winter.
NEVADA AVE—[illegible] 35
KIOWA ST—[illegible] 25
HIGH ST—[illegible]
KIOWA [illegible]

Unfurnished Houses.

COSTILLA ST—5 room house. 25
KIOWA ST—5 room house. 20
WASHINGTON AVE—2 rooms. 10
KIOWA ST—[illegible]
N. NEVADA AVE—[illegible] barn. 25
N. TEJON ST—5 room house. 18
WAHSATCH AVE—[illegible]
S. WEBER ST—9 room house. 25
S. WEBER ST—[illegible] 15
NEVADA AVE—[illegible] 30

Unfurnished Houses.

N. TEJON ST—House of 5 rooms and bath room, opposite the North Park. Gas throughout the house.
S. WAHSATCH AVE—[illegible]
N. NEVADA AVE—[illegible]
N. WAHSATCH AVE—[illegible]
N. WAHSATCH AVE—[illegible] with bath.
CA' HE LA POUDRE—[illegible]
N. CORONA ST—[illegible]
HUERFANO ST—[illegible]
E. ST VRAIN ST—6 rooms.
NEVADA AVE—[illegible]
COLORADO AVE—[illegible] with bath, barn, [illegible]
CUCHARRAS ST—[illegible]
S. WAHSATCH AVE—[illegible]
NEW STORE ROOM—On Pikes Peak ave.

STORES.

NEW STORE—On Pikes Peak avenue.

FOR SALE.

S. WEBER ST—Vacant lot. 700
CUCHARRAS ST—50x190 feet, central. 2000
N. CASCADE AVE—Beautiful corner with south front.
N. CASCADE AVE—Quarter block at a bargain.
N. CASCADE AVE—100x190 feet. 2500
N. TEJON ST—50x190 feet. 1250
INSTITUTE HEIGHTS—Corner fronting south and east. 750
N. WEBER ST—One of the most desirable and reasonable priced residence properties in the market. Full lot. New modern house thoroughly well built. Has reception hall, large parlor, dining room and bed room, connected by folding doors on first floor, kitchen with large pantry, cemented cellar. Three large sunny bed rooms and bath room on second floor. Fire places in parlor and down stairs bed room. Gas throughout the house. 8000
EASY PAYMENTS—House of 6 rooms and closets in convenient location in Parrish's Addition. Improved lot with number of fruit trees. 2000
N. WEBER ST—Vacant lot. 1001
ACREAGE—Tract of 5 acres about 2½ miles from the city.
N. CASCADE AVE—Beautiful private residence. One of the finest in the city.
CORNER RESIDENCE—02 N. Nevada avenue. Rooms large and sunny. Two lots with lawn, fruit trees in bearing, etc.

ACREAGE—Tract of 75 acres, north and east.
WEST COLORADO SPRINGS—Four lots on the main street, including desirable corner. Will sell as a whole at a bargain, or will divide.
WEBER ST—Superior building lot in central location. 2000
PARRISH'S ADDITION—[illegible] lot. 400
CORONA ST—50x190 feet with [illegible] cottage with closets and bath room. 3500
CORONA ST—75x190 feet with house of 7 rooms arranged for two families. Good barn and lots of fruit. 5500
RANCH—On the Fountain, 620 acres deeded, 100 acres under ditch, cuts 150 tons alfalfa, good ditch right. 8 room house, ice house, barns, sheds, etc. Will sell stock and farm implements, if desired.
RANCH—Fine ranch of 800 acres on the line of the Midland railroad in Ute Pass. Large cold spring near house, one of the best springs in that section. Plenty of water for stock. Raises hay and crops without irrigation. Will take good mares and stock cattle in part payment.
MANITOU—Parties desirous of securing a good lot in Manitou before the advance in prices, which the completion of the cog wheel road to Pike's Peak will bring, should examine plat and get prices in Capitol Hill subdivision.

BUSINESS LOT—On Tejon st. Choice as an investment.
NEVADA AVE—Centrally located property now rented to pay the interest on the investment and so situated that it may grow to be very valuable.
CAHN'S AUCTION, NO. 2—To parties whom the inclement weather prevented attending the sale, Mr. Cahn will still sell a few lots for 10 per cent down, 10 per cent in three months, 10 per cent in six months and the balance may remain for either three or five years at the option of the purchaser at 6 per cent interest. These are the easiest terms of payment at the lowest rate of interest ever offered in Colorado Springs.
N. TEJON ST—A modern attractive cottage on the best section of Tejon street. Well built and artistically finished and decorated inside. Hard wood floors throughout the house. Four rooms and bath room down stairs, two sleeping rooms and servants room upstairs, also large trunk closet. 5250
N. WEBER ST—6 room cottage with bath rented to pay 12 per cent net on the investment.
LA VERGNE—Good lot. 350
MOUNTAIN VIEW ADDITION—A few choice lots on which special terms will be made to parties who will build. Prices range from $250 to $350, for 50 foot lot.

Now is the time to secure a home. There is still an opportunity to secure excellent investments in both improved and Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting or Loaning Money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property.

F. G. ROWE, 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera House.

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We don't want the earth. We want our friends and strangers to call and see us and judge of our success by the large stock we carry of

Hardware, Tin and Wooden Ware, AND CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

How did we get such a stock? By square dealing with all, and our motto "Quick sales and small profits." The 25, 40 and 75 per cent. profits are now a thing of the past. Call and be convinced of what we say. We have the finest line of

Base Burners, Open Grates and Cook Stoves,

And at prices that are lower than the lowest.

Wm. Scott & Co.,

124 S. Tejon St.

GEORGE SLEEMAN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

316 E. PIKES PEAK Ave.

WEAR THE BURT & PACKARD

IT CONFORMS TO SHAPE OF FOOT.

If you want perfection in fit, with freedom from Corns and all discomfort you will always wear the BURT & PACKARD SHOE. It is acknowledged as the most comfortable, the best wearing and most stylish gentlemen's shoe made in the world.

Don't Spoil Your Feet by Wearing Cheap Shoes!

The BURT & PACKARD SHOE costs no more than any other fine shoe, though none approach it in value.

All styles in Hand-made, Hand welt and Burtwelt; also Boys' and Youths'. If not sold by your dealer send his name and your address to Packard & Field, successors to Burt & Packard, Brockton, Mass.

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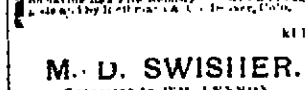
A 10-Cent Cigar in Quality is



The only Infallible Cure on Earth. REX PILE REMEDY. [illegible]

M. D. SWISHER.

Successor to WM. LENNOX.

As agent for the sale of the Colorado Coal and Iron Co's CANON CITY AND CAMERON COALS is now prepared to quote prices, and very respectfully solicits a share of the trade.

OFFICE ROOM No. 5 E. Huerfano st. Telephone 78. Order books at the Hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and W. C. Stark.

SIMEON J. DUNBAR,

REAL ESTATE, NO. 4 N. NEVADA AVE.

Headquarters for the Best Property in the North part of city. For Sale in Edwards' Addition, just south of North End Addition.

Several blocks of the best residence lots on both sides of Tejon street and Nevada avenue, on line of horse cars, between Columbia and Fontanero streets. All streets 100 feet or 140 feet wide. Corner lots 100x190 feet; inside lots 50x190. These lots will always be in the best residence part of the city. They are now offered lower than any other residence lots equally well located, and present selling prices must advance on account of rapid improvements, and many first class houses now building and other fine residences soon to be built in that vicinity.

Call at office for information and plat.

SIMEON J. DUNBAR,

Financial Agent, - - - - - No. 4 North Nevada Ave.
Second Door North of Pike's Peak Avenue

WALL :-: PAPER!

In all Styles and Qualities at

GEO. CANT & CO.'S,

No. 102 Pike's Peak Avenue

Get our Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

F. E. DOW, PRESIDENT, GEO. D. LA VERGNE, VICE PRESIDENT.
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The Exchange National Bank!

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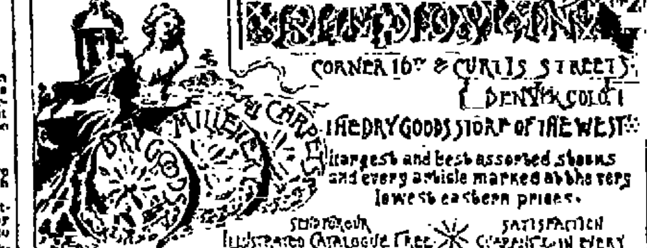

Lowest Prices Ever Offered!

I will sell at the undermentioned prices. I can sell cheaper any other firm because I discount all my bills and buy everything by the CAR LOAD.

AURORA BEER.

1 Dozen Quarts . $2 50 | 1 Dozen Pints . $1 60

BEER		WINES	
Anheuser Beer, 1 doz. quarts	$2 50	Bordeaux Claret, 1 doz. quarts	$5 00
" " " pints	1 50	" per quart	50
Budweiser Beer, 1 doz. pints	1 60	Hock, 1 doz. quarts	5 00
" " " quarts	2 50	" per quart	50
Milwaukee Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 50		
" " pints	1 50		
Golden Pilsener Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 25	Fine California Wines as made—	
" " pints	1 25	Port, per gallon	$1 50
Denver Brewing Co., 1 doz. pints	1 00	Sherry, per gallon	1 50
" " quarts	1 75		

All above mentioned goods delivered daily at same price to any part of the city. Barrel lots of 8 dozen quarts or 10 dozen pints at special low rates. On hand the Largest Stock in the County of Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors. Quality guaranteed. Address

A. STOCKBRIDGE,

Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado City. Or P. O. Box 81, Colorado Springs.

Henry LeB. Wills

Real Estate & Insurance

Notary Public

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COMMISSIONER of DEEDS

For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Approved Real Estate Security in sums to suit.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

Handsomely furnished [illegible] rooms and bath with [illegible] stable, [illegible] from the city.
Stone residence of 11 rooms [illegible] Newly furnished and [illegible] Nearly new.
Corner residence on [illegible] 10 rooms, bath and furnace.
House of [illegible] rooms [illegible]
[illegible] N. Tejon [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] East Kiowa, [illegible] rooms.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

Cor. Weber and [illegible]
Boulder st., [illegible] rooms.
414 South Wahsatch, 5 rooms.
[illegible] N. Weber, [illegible] rooms.
Corner [illegible] and Weber.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

One of the most comfortable [illegible] the city. On the best part of [illegible] avenue, [illegible] corner lot, 100x190, well situated, [illegible] fruit trees and shrubbery. [illegible] complete at a very low figure, [illegible] owner is about to leave town.
Dwelling of five rooms in first class order on lot 50x190, on North Nevada ave.
A cottage residence on full lot on N. Tejon st. Very desirable property [illegible] for a home or an investment.
A dwelling of ten rooms, with all modern improvements on corner lot on N. Weber st. Can be sold very low as owner has left town.
A double dwelling on corner lot on Cascade ave. Rents for seventeen per cent on the price asked for the property.
100 foot corner on N. Nevada ave., [illegible] on the college reservation, offered at a bargain, if sold within a few days.
East fronting lot 100x190 feet on Cascade ave. is offered for a short time at a lower figure than any land in [illegible] good situation on the avenue.
Lot 100x190 feet, fronting south on the College Reservation. The most desirable residence site now on the market.
Half block on North Nevada avenue, [illegible] the College Reservation. A very low figure can be made.
Four tenement houses, well rented for a long term and very centrally located on a corner lot. The property will be sold as a whole or divided, if desired. Easy terms can be made.
Very central corner lot, 50x190 feet, fronting south and east.
A corner lot 50x190 feet, on North Nevada avenue, on very easy terms.

FOR SALE.

I have a long list of properties [illegible] and otherwise, which I shall be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase. [illegible] favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,

No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Springs.

TELEPHONE 44.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head [illegible]

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WILLIAM HARRISON.
Office up stairs in the second building [illegible] of the County Court house.

LUNT, ARMIT & PHELPS.
Midland Block—Room 25–26 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo. [illegible]

J. E. MCINTYRE,
Ferris Block—Colorado Springs, Colo.

JOHN DEWITT PRATT.
Rooms 1 and 2, Midland Block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Commissioner of Deeds for New York.

PHYSICIANS.

J. RICHARDSON, M. D.
Specialist on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Office opposite [illegible] South Pueblo, Colorado.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER.
Rooms in Prewitt block, Tejon St., [illegible] Giddings Bros. & Co.

ACCOUNTANT.

W. B. GASKILL.
Instructions in book-keeping given [illegible] Cascade avenue, second building south of [illegible] house up stairs.

FOR A Superior Photographic Portrait

GO TO

Sooy & Foley

we take any size, from a locket photo to a life size head and shoulder portrait.

The Pike's Peak Photograph [illegible]

112 N. Tejon St.
(Ground Floor)

CITY MARKET.

Stark & Titus, Props.

[illegible]

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889.

THE MESSAGE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Our naturalization laws should be so revised as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition towards our government of the persons applying for citizenship more thorough. This can only be done by taking fuller control of the examinations, by fixing the time for hearing such applications and by requiring the presence of some one who shall represent the government in the inquiry. Those who are the enemies of social order or who come to our shores to swell the injurious influence and to extend the evil practices of any association that defies our laws should not only be denied citizenship but a domicile.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

The enactment of a national bankrupt law of a character to be a permanent part of our general legislation is desirable. It should be simple in its methods and inexpensive in its administration.

POSTOFFICE.

The report of the postmaster general not only exhibits the operations of the department for the fiscal year but contains many valuable suggestions for the improvement and extension of the service, which are commended to your attention. No other branch of the government has so close a contact with the daily life of the people. Almost every one uses the service it offers, and every hour gained in the transmission of the great commercial mails is an actual and possible value that only those engaged in trade can understand. The saving of one day in the transmission of mails between San Francisco and New York, which has recently been accomplished, is an incident worthy of mention.

The plan suggested of the supervision of the postoffices in separate districts that shall involve the instruction of and suggestions to and a rating of the efficiency of the postmasters would, I have no doubt, greatly improve the service.

NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy shows a reorganization of the bureaus of the department that will, I do not doubt, promote the efficiency of each. I concur in the recommendation of the secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gun boats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

The first vessel of the new navy, the Dolphin, was subjected to very severe trial tests and to very much criticism, but it is gratifying to be able to state that a cruise around the world, from which she has recently returned, has demonstrated that she is a first class vessel of her rate.

The report of the secretary shows that while the effective force of the navy is rapidly increasing by reason of the improved build and armament of the new ships, the number of our ships fit for sea duty grows very slowly. We had on the 4th of March, last, thirty-seven serviceable ships, and though four have since been added to the list, the total has not been increased, because in the meantime four have been lost or condemned. Twenty six additional vessels have been authorized, and appropriated for, but it is probable that when they are completed our list will be increased to only forty-two, a gain of five.

The old wooden ships are disappearing almost as fast as the new vessels are added. These facts carry their own arguments. One of the new ships in fighting strength may be equal to two of the old, but it cannot do the cruising duties of two. It is important therefore, that we should have a more rapid increase in the number of serviceable ships. I concur in the recommendation of the secretary that the construction of eight armored ships, three gunboats and five torpedo boats be authorized.

An appalling calamity befell three of our naval vessels on duty at the Samoan islands in the harbor of Apia in March last, involving the loss of four officers and forty seven seamen, and of two vessels, the Trenton and Vandalia, and the disabling of a third, the Nipsic. Three vessels of the German navy, also in the harbor, shared with our ships the force of the hurricane and suffered even more heavily.

While mourning the brave officers and men who died facing with high resolve perils greater than those of battle, it is most gratifying to state that the credit of the American navy for seamanship, courage and generosity was magnificently sustained in the storm beaten harbor of Apia.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the transactions of the government with the Indian tribes. Substantial progress has been made in the education of the children of a school age and in the allotment of lands to adult Indians. It is to be regretted that the policy of breaking up the tribal relation and of dealing with the Indian as an individual did not appear earlier in our legislation. Large reservations held in common and the maintenance of the authority of chiefs and head men have deprived the individual of every incentive to the exercise of the thrift and the annuity has contributed an affirmative impulse towards a state of confirmed pauperism. Our treaty stipulations should be observed with fidelity and our legislation should be highly considerate of the best interests of an ignorant and helpless people. The reservations are now generally surrounded by white settlements. We can no longer push the Indians back into the wilderness and it remains only by every suitable agency to push him upwards into the estate of a self supporting and responsible citizen. For the adult the first step is to locate him on a farm, and for the child to place him in a school. School attendance should be promoted by every moral agency and those failing should be compelled. The national schools for Indians have been very successful and should be multiplied and as far as possible should be so organized and conducted as to facilitate the transfer of the schools to the states or territories in which they are located, when the Indians in a neighborhood have accepted citizenship and have [illegible]

[illegible] authorized and agreed to [illegible] the Indians the [illegible] only in the event [illegible] the assent of the requisite [illegible] proposition to open [illegible] modified terms under the other act. The work of the commission was prolonged and arduous, but the assent of the requisite number was, it is understood, obtained to the proposition [illegible] by congress, although the report of the commission has not yet been submitted. In view of these facts, I shall not, as at present advised, deem it necessary to submit the agreement to congress for ratification, but it will in due course be submitted for information. This agreement releases to the United States about 9,000,000 acres of land.

The commission provided for by section 14, of the Indian appropriation bill to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians and all other Indians owning or claiming lands lying west of the 96th degree of longitude for the cession to the United States of all such lands was constituted by the appointment of Hon Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Hon. John F Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and Hon Alfred J. Wilson, of Arkansas, and organized on June 29 last. Their first conference with the representatives of the Cherokees was held at Tahlequah, July 29, with no definite results. General John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was prevented by ill-health from taking part in the conference and his death, which occurred recently, is justly and generally lamented by a people he had served with conspicuous gallantry in war and with great fidelity in peace. The vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of Hon Warren G Sayre, of Indiana.

A second conference between the commission and the Cherokees was begun Nov. 6th, but no results have yet been obtained, nor is it believed that a conclusion can be immediately expected. The cattle syndicate now occupying the lands for grazing purposes is clearly one of the agencies responsible for the obstruction of our negotiations with the Cherokees. The large body of agricultural lands constituting what is known as the "Cherokee outlet" ought not to be and cannot long be held for grazing and for the advantage of a few against the public interest and the best advantage of the Indians themselves. The United States has now under the treaties certain rights in these lands. These will not be used oppressively, but it cannot be allowed that those who by sufferance occupy these lands shall interpose to defeat the wise and beneficent purposes of the government. I cannot but believe that the advantage on the character of the offer made by the United States to the Cherokee nation for a full release of these lands as compared with other suggestions now made to them will yet obtain for it a favorable consideration. Under the agreement made between the United States and the Muskogee (or Creek) nation, on the 19th day of January, 1889, an absolute title was secured by the United States to about three and one half millions of acres of land.

Section 12 of the general Indian appropriation act, approved March 2, 1889, made provision for the purchase by the United States from the Seminole tribe of a certain portion of their land. The delegates of the Seminole nation having first duly evidenced to me their power to act in that behalf delivered a proper release and conveyance to the use of all the lands mentioned in the act which was accepted by me and certified to be in compliance with the statute. By the terms of both the acts referred to all the lands so purchased were declared to be a part of the public domain and open to settlement under the homestead law. But a part of the land embraced in these purchases, being in the aggregate about five and a half million acres, had already, under the terms of the treaty of 1866, been acquired by the United States for the purpose of settling other Indian tribes thereon and had been appropriated to that purpose. The land remaining and available for settlement consisted of 1,887,796 acres surrounded on all sides by lands in the occupancy of Indian tribes.

OKLAHOMA.

Congress had provided no civil government for the people who were to be invited by my proclamation to settle upon these lands except as the new court, which had been established at Muskogee, or the United States court in some of the adjoining states had power to enforce the general laws of the United States. In this condition of things, I was quite reluctant to open the lands to settlement but in view of the fact that several thousand persons, many of them with their families, had gathered upon the borders of the Indian territory with a view of securing homesteads on the ceded lands and that delay would involve them in much loss the lands were opened at the time designated. There was a good deal of apprehension that the strife for locations would result in much violence and bloodshed but happily these anticipations were not realized.

It is estimated that there are now in the territory about 60,000 people, and several considerable towns have sprung up, for which temporary municipal governments have been organized. Guthrie is said to have now a population of almost 8000. Eleven schools and nine [illegible]

[illegible] Indian reservation before reaching the white settlements. I further directed the general commanding to enforce the laws relating to the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country. The presence of the troops has given a sense of security to the well disposed citizens, and has tended to restrain the lawless. In one instance the officer in command of the troops used the military force further than was deemed justifiable in supporting the municipal government of Guthrie and he was directed to limit the interference of the military to the support of the marshals on the lines indicated in the original order. I very urgently recommend that congress at once provide a territorial government for these people. Serious questions which may at any time lead to violent outbreaks are awaiting the institution of courts for their peaceful adjustment. The American genius for self government has been well illustrated in Oklahoma, but it is neither safe nor wise to leave these people longer to the expedients which have temporarily served them.

ALASKA.

Provisions should be made for the acquisition of titles to town lots in towns now established in Alaska, for locating town sites and for the establishment of municipal governments. Only the mining laws have been extended to that territory and no other form of title to lands can now be obtained. The general laws were framed with reference to the disposition of agricultural lands and it is doubtful if their operation in Alaska would be beneficial.

We have fortunately not extended to Alaska the mistaken policy of establishing reservations for the Indian tribes and can deal with them from the beginning as individuals with, I am sure, better results. But any disposition of public lands and any regulations relating to timber and to the fisheries should have a kindly regard to their interests. Having no power to levy taxes, the people of Alaska are wholly dependent upon the general government to whose revenues the seal fisheries make a large annual contribution. An appropriation for their support should neither be overlooked nor stinted. The smallness of the population and the great distances between settlements offer serious obstacles to the establishment of the usual territorial form of government. Perhaps the organization of several sub districts with a small municipal council of limited power for each would be safe and useful.

Attention is called in this connection to the suggestions of the secretary of the treasury relating to the establishment of another port of entry in Alaska and of other needed customs facilities and regulations.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In the administration of the land laws the policy of facilitating in every proper way the adjustment of the honest claims of individual settlers on public lands has been pursued. The number of pending cases had during the preceding administration been greatly increased under the operation of orders for a time suspending final action in a large part of the cases originating in the west and northwest and by the subsequent use of unusual methods of examination. Only those who are familiar with the conditions under which our agricultural lands have been settled can appreciate the serious and often fatal consequences to the settler of a policy that puts his title under suspicion or delays the issuance of his patent. While care is taken to prevent and expose fraud, it should not be imputed without reason.

The manifest purposes of the homestead and pre emption laws was to promote the settlement of the public domain by persons having a bonafide intent to make a home on selected lands. Where this intent is well established and the requirements of the law have been substantially complied with the claimant is entitled to a prompt and friendly consideration of his case, but where there is reason to believe that the claimant is the mere agent of another, who is seeking to evade a law intended to promote small holdings and to secure by fraudulent methods large tracts of timber and other lands, both principal and agents should not only be thwarted in their fraudulent purpose, but should be made to feel the full penalties of our criminal statutes. The law should be so administered as not to confound these two classes and to visit penalties only upon the latter. The unsettled state of the title to large bodies of lands in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona has greatly retarded the development of those territories.

Provision should be made by law for the prompt trial and final adjustment before a judicial tribunal or commission of all claims based upon the Mexican grants. It is not just to an intelligent and enterprising people that their peace should be disturbed and their prosperity retarded by these old contentions. I express the hope that the differences of opinion as to methods may yield to the urgency of the case.

PENSIONS.

The law provides a pension for every soldier and sailor who was mustered into the service of the United States during the civil war and is now suffering from wounds or disease having an origin in the service in the line of duty. Two of the three necessary facts, viz: Muster and disability are usually susceptible of [illegible] that very many [illegible] endured the hardships of [illegible] campaigns [illegible] Besides these [illegible] veterans who [illegible] of service [illegible] who were always [illegible] who were in every [illegible] health and have [illegible] of the war which lighting [illegible] and independent [illegible] contests for a life [illegible] incapacity [illegible] aware that the pension roll [illegible] shows a very large annual ex[illegible] other and I deterred by that [illegible] commending that congress [illegible] to such honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war [illegible] rendered substantial service [illegible] the war are now dependent upon their own labor for maintenance, and who by disease or casualty are incapacitated from earning their living. Many of the men who would be included in this form of relief are now dependent upon public aid, and it does not, in my judgment, consist with the national honor that they shall continue to subsist upon the local relief given indiscriminately to paupers instead of upon the special and generous provision of the nation they served so gallantly and unselfishly. Our people I am sure, very generally approve such legislation, and I am equally sure that the survivors of the union army and navy will feel a grateful sense of relief when this worthy and suffering class of their comrades are fairly cared for. There are some manifest inequalities in the existing law that should be remedied and to some of these the secretary of the interior has called attention.

It is gratifying to be able to state that owing to the adoption of new and better methods in the war department, the calls of the pension office for information as to the military and hospital records of pension claimants are now promptly answered and the injurious and vexatious delays that have heretofore occured are entirely avoided. This will greatly facilitate the adjustment of all pending claims.

THE NEW STATES.

The advent of four new states South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington—into the union under the constitution in the same month and the admission of their duly chosen representatives to our national congress at the same session is an event as unexampled as it is interesting. The certification of votes cast for the constitutions adopted in each of the states was filed with me as required by the eighth section of the act of February 22, 1889, by the governors of said territories respectively. Having after a careful examination found that the several constitutions and governments were republican in form and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States; that all the provisions of the act of congress had been complied with; and that a majority of votes cast in each of the said proposed states was in favor of adopting the constitution submitted therein, I did so declare by a separate proclamation as to each, as to North Dakota and South Dakota on Saturday, November 2nd, as to Montana on Friday, November 8th and as to Washington on Monday, November 11th. Each of these states has within it resources the development of which will employ the energies and yield a comfortable subsistence to a great population. The smallest of these new states, Washington, stands twelfth, and the largest, Montana, third among the forty-two in area. The people of these states are already well trained, intelligent and patriotic American citizens, having common interests and sympathies with those of the older states and a common purpose to defend the integrity of and uphold the honor of the nation.

PROTECTION FOR RAILWAY MEN.

The attention of the inter state commerce commission has been called to the urgent need of congressional legislation for the better protection of lives and limbs of those engaged in operating the great inter state freight lines of the country, and especially of yardmen and brakemen. A petition signed by nearly 10,000 railway brakemen was presented to this commission, asking that steps might be taken to bring about the use of automatic brakes and couplers on freight cars. At a meeting of the state railroad commissioners and their accredited representatives held at Washington in March last, upon the invitation of the inter-state commerce commission a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the commission to consider what can be done to prevent the loss of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling freight cars and handling the brakes of such cars. During the year ending June 30, 1889, over 2000 railroad employes were killed in the service and more than 20,000 injured. It is competent, I think, for congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars used in inter state commerce and the use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once. It is a reproach to our civilization that any class of American workmen should in the pursuit of a necessary and useful vocation be subjected to a peril of life and limb as great as that of a soldier in the time of war.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The creation of an executive department to be known as the department of agriculture by the act of February 9 last was a wise and timely response to a request which had long been respectfully urged by the farmers of the country, but much remains to be done to perfect the organization of the department so it fairly realizes the expectations which its creation excited. In this connection attention is called to the suggestions contained in the report of the secretary which is herewith submitted. The need of a law office for the department such as is provided for other executive departments is manifest. The failure of the last congress to make the usual provision for the publication of the annual report should be promptly remedied. The public interest in the report and its value to the farming community, I am sure will not be diminished under the new organization of the department.

I recommend that the weather service be separated from the war department and established as a bureau in the department of agriculture. This will involve an entire reorganization both of the weather service and of the signal corps, making of the first a purely civil organization and of the other a purely military staff corps. The report of the chief signal officer shows that the work of the corps on its military side has been deteriorating.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The interests of the people of the District of Columbia should not be lost sight of in the pressure for the consideration of measures affecting the whole country. Having no legislature of its own either municipal or general its people must look to congress for regulation of those concerns that are subjects of local control. Our whole people have interest that the national capital should be made attractive and beautiful and above all that its social order should be maintained. The laws regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks in the district should be revised with a view to bringing the traffic under stringent limitations and control. In the execution of the power conferred upon me by the act making appropriation for the expenses of the District of Columbia, for the year ending June 30, 1889, I did on the 17th of August last appoint Rudolph Hering, of New York, Samuel M Gray, of Rhode Island and Frederick P. Stearns, of Massachusetts, three eminent sanitary engineers to examine and report upon the system of sewerage existing in the District of Columbia. Their report, which is not yet completed, will be in due course submitted to congress. The report of the commissioners of the district is herewith transmitted and the attention of congress is called to the suggestions therein.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The proposition to observe the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by the opening of a world's fair or exposition in some one of our great cities will be presented for the consideration of congress. The value and interest of such an exposition may well claim the promotion of the general government.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

On the 4th of March, last, the civil service commission had but a single member. The vacancies were filled on the 7th of May and since then the commissioners have been industriously, though with an inadequate force engaged in executing the law. They were assured by me that a cordial support would be given them in a faithful and impartial enforcement of the statute and the rules and regulations adopted in the aid of it. Heretofore the book of eligibles has been closed to every one except as certified [illegible] upon the requisition of the appointing officers. This secrecy was a source of much suspicion and of many charges of favoritism in the administration of the law. What is secret is always suspected, and what is open can be judged. The commission, with the full approval of its members, has now opened the list of eligibles to the public. The eligible lists for classified postoffices and custom houses are now publicly posted in the respective offices, as are also the certification for appointments. The purpose of the civil service law was absolutely to exclude any other consideration in connection with appointments under it than that of merit as tested by the examinations. The business proceeds upon the theory that both the examining boards and the appointing officers are absolutely ignorant as to the political views and associations of all persons on the civil service list. It is not too much to say, however, that recent congressional investigations have somewhat shaken public confidence in the impartiality of selections for appointment. The reform of the civil service will make no safe or satisfactory advance until the present law and its equal administration are well established in the confidence of the people. It will be my pleasure as it is my duty to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality. If some of its provisions have been fraudulently evaded by appointing officers, our resentment should not suggest the repeal of the law but reform in its administration. We should have one view of the matter and hold it with a sincerity that is not affected by the consideration that the party to which we belong is for the time in power.

My predecessor on the 4th of January, 1889, by an executive order to take effect March 15th, brought the railway mail service under the operation of the civil service law. Provision was made that the order should take effect sooner in any state where an eligible list was sooner obtained. On 11th of March Mr. Lyman, then the only member of the commission, reported to me in writing that it would not be possible to have the list of eligibles ready before May 1st and requested that the taking effect of the order be postponed until that time which was done subject to the same provision contained in the original order as to states in which an eligible list was sooner obtained. As a result of the revision of the rules, of the new classification and of the inclusion of the railway mail service, the work of the commission has been greatly increased and the present clerical force is found to be inadequate. I recommend that the additional clerks asked for by the commission be provided.

The duty of appointment is devolved by the constitution or by the law upon appointing officers, who are held to a high responsibility in its exercise. The growth of the country and the consequent increase of the civil list have magnified this function of the executive disproportionately. It cannot be denied, however, that the labor connected with this necessary work is increased often to the point of actual distress by the sudden and excessive demands that are made upon an incoming administration for removals and appointments. But on the other hand it is not true that incumbency is a conclusive argument for a continuance in office. Impartiality, moderation, fidelity to public duty and a good attainment in the discharge of it must be added before the argument is [illegible] affects in any way the discharge of their public duties. [illegible] I have suggested to the heads of the several departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all those elements that are covered by the terms faithfulness and efficiency, and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, that rating to be regarded as a test of merit in the making of promotions. I have also suggested to the postmaster general that he can upon the basis of reports to the department and of frequent inspections indicate the relative merit of postmasters of each class. They will be appropriately indicated in the official register and the report of the department. That a great stimulus would thus be given to the whole service I do not doubt, and such a record would be the best defense against removals from office.

EDUCATION.

The interest of the general government in the education of the people found an early expression not only in the thoughtful and sometimes warning utterances of our ablest statesmen but in the liberal appropriations for the common resources for the support of education in the new states. No one will deny that it is of the greatest national concern that those who hold the ultimate control of all public affairs should have the necessary intelligence wisely to direct and determine them. National aid to education has heretofore taken the form of land grants, and in that form the constitutional power of congress to promote the education of the people is not seriously questioned. I do not think it can be successfully questioned when the form is changed to that of a direct grant of money from the public treasury. Such aid should be, as it always has been, suggested by some exceptional conditions. The sudden emancipation of the slaves, the bestowal of suffrage which soon followed and the impairment of the ability of the states where those new citizens were chiefly found to be inadequately provided with educational facilities presented not only an exceptional but an unexampled condition. That the situation has been much ameliorated there is no doubt. The ability and interest of the states have happily increased. But a great work remains to be done and I think the general government should lend its aid. As the suggestion of a national grant in aid of education grows chiefly out of the conditions and needs of the emancipated slave and his descendants the relief should as far as possible, while necessarily proceeding upon some general lines, be applied to the need that suggested it.

It is essential, if much good is to be accomplished, that the sympathy and active interest of the people of the states should be enlisted, and that the methods adopted, should be such as to stimulate and not to supplant local taxation for school purposes.

As one congress cannot bind a succeeding one in such a case, and as the effort must in some degree be experimental, I recommend that any appropriation for the purpose be so limited in its annual amount and as to the time over which it is to extend, as will on the one hand give the local school authorities an opportunity to make the best use of the first year's allowance, and on the other deliver them from the temptation to unduly postpone the assumption of the whole burden themselves.

THE COLORED RACE.

The colored people did not intrude themselves upon us; they were brought here in chains and held in the communities where they are now chiefly found by means of a cruel slave code. Happily for both races they are now free. They have from a standpoint of ignorance and poverty, which was our shame, not theirs, made remarkable advances in education and in the acquisition of property. They have as a people shown themselves to be friendly and faithful to the white race, under temptations of tremendous strength. They have their representatives in the national cemeteries, where a grateful government has gathered the ashes of those who died in its defense. They have furnished to our regular army regiments that have won high praise from their commanding officers for courage and soldierly qualities and for fidelity to the enlistment oath.

In civil life they are the toilers of their communities, making their full contribution to the widening streams of prosperity which the communities are receiving. Their sudden withdrawal would stop production and bring disorder in the household. Generally they do not desire to quit their home, and their employers resent the interference of the emigration agents who seek to stimulate such a desire.

But, notwithstanding all this, in many parts of our country where the colored population is large, the people of that race are by various devices deprived of any effective exercise of their political rights and of many of their civil rights. The wrong does not expend itself upon those whose votes are suppressed. Every constituency in the union is wronged.

It has been the hope of every patriot that a sense of justice and of respect for the law would work a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. Surely no one supposes that the present can be accepted as a permanent condition.

It is said that these communities must work out this problem for themselves. we have a right to ask whether they are at work upon it? Do they suggest any solution? When and under what condition is the black man to have a free ballot? When is he, in fact, to have those full civil rights which have so long been his in law? When is that equality of influence which our form of government was intended to secure to electors to be restored?

This generation should courageously face these grave questions, and not leave them as a heritage of woe to the next. The consultation should proceed with candor, calmness and great patience, upon the lines of justice and humanity, not of prejudice and cruelty. No question in our country can be at rest except upon the firm basis of justice and law.

I earnestly invoke the attention of congress to the consideration of such measures within its well defined constitutional powers as will secure to all our people a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the constitution and laws of the United States.

No evil however deplorable, can justify the assumption, either on the part of the executive or of congress, of powers not granted, but both will be highly blameable if all the powers granted are not wisely but firmly used to correct these evils.

The power to take the whole direction and control of the election of members of the house of representatives is clearly given to the general government. A partial and qualified supervision of the elections is now provided for by law, and in my opinion this law may be strengthened and extended to secure on the whole better results than will be attained by a law taking all the processes of such elections into the federal courts.

The colored man should be protected in all of his relations to the federal government, whether as litigant, juror or witness in our courts; as an elector of members of congress, or as a peaceful traveler on our inter state railways.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

There is nothing more justly humiliating to the national pride and nothing more hurtful to the national prosperity than the inferiority of our merchant marine compared with that of other nations whose general resources, wealth and sea coast lines do not suggest any reason for their supremacy on the sea. It was not always so, and our people are agreed, I think that it shall not continue to be so. It is not possible in this communication to discuss the causes of the decay of our shipping interests or the different methods by which it is proposed to restore them. The statement of a few well authenticated facts and some general suggestions as to legislation is all that is practicable. That the great steamship lines sailing under the flags of England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy, and engaged in foreign commerce were promoted and have since been and now are liberally aided by grants of public money in one form or another is generally known; that the American lines of steamship have been abandoned by us to an unequal contest with the aided lines of other nations until they have been withdrawn or in the few cases where they are still maintained are subject to serious disadvantages is a matter of common knowledge.

The present situation is such that travelers and merchandise find Liverpool often a necessary intermediate port between New York and some of the South American capitals. The fact that some of the delegates from the South American states to the conference of American nations, now in session at Washington, reached our shores by reversing that line of travel is very conclusive evidence of the need of such a conference and very suggestive as to the first and most pressing step in the direction of fuller and more beneficial intercourse with nations that are now our neighbors, not upon the lines of latitude but upon the lines of established commercial intercourse.

I recommend that such appropriation be made for the ocean mail service by American steamships between our ports and those of Central and South America, China, Japan and the important islands in both of the great oceans as will be liberally remunerative for the service rendered.

I do not doubt that we should also make provision for a naval reserve to consist of such merchant ships of American construction and of specified tonnage and speed as the owners will consent to place at the disposal of the government in case of need as armed cruisers. England has adopted this policy, and as a result can now upon necessity, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper reward would make the conversion into effective ships of war very easy.

I am an advocate of economy in our national expenditures, but it is misuse of terms to make this word describe a policy that withholds an expenditure for the purpose of extending our foreign commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained American seamen, the promotion of rapid and regular mail communications between the ports of other countries and our own, and the adaptation of large and swift American steamships to naval uses in the time of war are public purposes of the highest concern. The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the new and increased markets that will be opened for the products of our farms and factories, the fuller and better employment of our mechanics which will result from a liberal promotion of our foreign commerce insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the states and to all our people. Everything is most propitious for the present inauguration of a liberal policy upon this subject and we should enter upon it with promptness and decision.

The legislation which I have suggested it is sincerely believed will promote the peace and honor of our country and the prosperity and security of the people. I invoke the diligent and serious attention of congress to the consideration of these and such other measures as may be presented having the same great end in view.

[Signed] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 3d, 1889.

Deputy Sheriff Saxton is sporting the handsomest cane in the city. It is of wood inlaid and contains some thousand different pieces. It was a gift from one of the prisoners at the Canon penitentiary, sent from this county some time ago.

Mr. Guy Kerr returned home from Durango, Old Mexico, yesterday, where he has been engaged in mining for the past six months. He will resume his studies at the college, and is being heartily welcomed by his friends.

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MES!

While waiting madame's only child appeared on the scene, carrying in her arms the bird which I had just provided her mother

of some one to whom I could deliver myself up. I replied that I had no money left wherewith to satisfy the demand, and that it was the duty of the

ket things for use that have a reason back of them. The lecture was illustrated by rapidly made drawings, which served to amuse as well as instruct.

[illegible] will be held at its office, [illegible] Colo. [illegible]
I. J. WOODWORTH, Secretary.

[illegible] ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE

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THE PRES...

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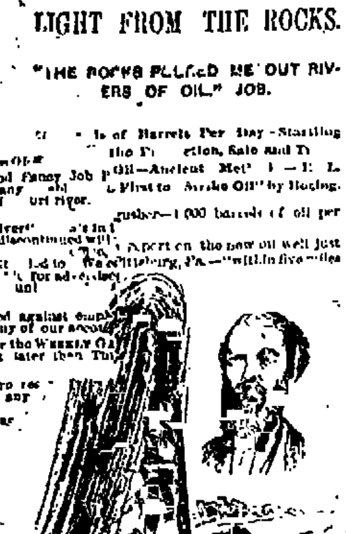
LIGHT FROM THE ROCKS.

"THE ROCKS POURED ME OUT RIVERS OF OIL." JOB.

...ls of Barrels Per Day—Startling ... the P... ction, Sale and T... Oil—Ancient Met... "First to Awake Oil" by Boring. ...gusher—1,000 barrels of oil per ... report on the new oil well just ... Pittsburg, Pa.—"will in five miles ...



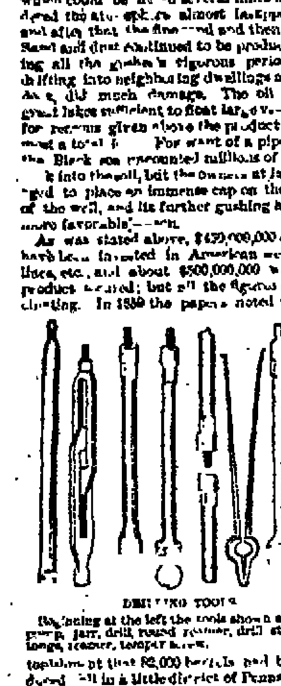
THE EARLY WELL. COL. DRAKE.

of the court house." Only thirty years ago was the first oil well in America or the world opened, and twice already has the business declined till men said it was at an end, and revived again only to be greater than ever. In these thirty years at least $450,000,000 have been invested in it, at least 40,000 wells have been bored at a cost of $190,000,000, and the cash receipts for the products have slightly exceeded $500,000,000! Verily a great American industry.

But it is far from being exclusively American. Indeed, the idea of using the oil of the rocks first came from Asia, and the greatest oil beds in the world is thought to be in one of Russia's late acquisitions. And the greatest strike in oil annals was by a Russian company at Baku, where a well was opened last year which spouted a column ... feet high and yielded 11,000 tons per day for some time. In America, even at the lowest prices yet known, it would make millionaires; in Asia it bankrupted the projectors. The rates for transportation did not justify their shipping the crude petroleum, they had no facilities for refining it and had to pay heavy damages to adjacent land owners.

The phenomena attendant on the Baku gusher exceeded all previously known in the ... The Russian official speaks of the preliminary birth throes of the monster, in which stones were hurled to a great distance. Then came the roar of the escaping gas, which could be heard several miles and rendered the atmosphere almost insupportable, and after that the fine sand and then the oil. Sand and dust continued to be produced during all the gusher's vigorous period, and, drifting into neighboring dwellings and gardens, did much damage. The oil formed great lakes sufficient to float large vessels, but for reasons given above the product was almost a total ... For want of a pipe line to the Black sea uncounted millions of gallons ... into the soil, but the owners at last managed to place an immense cap on the mouth of the well, and its further gushing awaits a more favorable season.

As was stated above, $450,000,000 or more have been invested in American wells, pipe lines, etc., and about $500,000,000 worth of product secured; but all the figures are fluctuating. In 1889 the papers noted with ...



DRILLING TOOLS.

Beginning at the left the tools shown are: Sand pump, jar, drill, round reamer, drill stem, pipe tongs, reamer, temper screw.

...total output that 82,000 barrels had been produced ... in a little district of Pennsylvania. In 1870 the yield was 9,000,000 barrels. Then the great Bradford field was opened, and the next year the yield was 13,000,000 barrels. Thence the increase was about 5,000,000 a year, and in 1882 America astonished the world with a total yield of 31,789,190 barrels.

What wild freaks did fortune play in those years in many a home. What must have been the sudden elevations when Titusville sprang at one bound from a country hamlet to a city of 10,000 or more, when Oil City sprang up in the wilderness, and when thousands of acres, worth scarcely three years before, suddenly became of immense value. What lavish display by the suddenly rich; what gorgeous plumage and gaudy jewelry; what "ho-turr," as we say in Peru (Illinois), by ladies who had been "fotch up" in a cabin and hoed corn barefooted, but must now "make the tower of Yurrup, 'cos pa had struck oil." And how fast the satirists and caricaturists and slang makers followed the movements of the newly rich. Our language was adorned with many new and striking phrases; but why enlarge when one man has summarized the whole thing in his own person. The mere name of "Coal Oil Johnnie" has a volume in it. It means everything possible in the line of reckless extravagance, the folly of a youth with suddenly acquired wealth, and a wild passion to illustrate how "the fool and his money are soon parted."

The variations of price were wonderful. "Pacific Mail" stock was a dead level compared to petroleum. The oil has actually sold as low as ten cents a barrel and as high as $20, though the average has been about $4. At first it was shipped by barges down the Allegheny, and by team and in cans and barrels by rail. Then came the once noted and greatly dreaded tank cars, and soon after the pipe lines which are now connected with some 21,000 wells and receive from them anywhere from 50,000 to 65,000 barrels daily. In addition they hold in storage tanks from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 barrels, and that is the consideration which gives the speculator pause. It is not in the power of any combination yet formed to greatly "bull" an article of which so much is ready any hour for the market. There are about 3,000 miles of pipe lines and over 1,000 huge iron tanks, and from Olean to New York city flow 15,000 or 20,000 barrels daily.

The export trade has far outgrown ... advantage that in any other product. In the ... of '84 the people learned with amazement that in one dozen years the United States had exported more wheat than in all previous years since the Pilgrims landed; but of petroleum the increase is

twenty years was from 400,000 to 730,000,000 gallons per year—the latter in 1883—and its value at point of product $41,000,000. But the ... it produced or exported was but a ... to the ... it sold—the fortune ... happened but once to a barrel, but it might be sold any number of times. So in 1884, which ranks as the last very speculative year, the sales at four oil exchanges were:

	Barrels
Oil City Exchange	1,061,080,000
New York City Exchange	1,050,678,000
Bradford Exchange	1,672,111,000
Pittsburg Exchange	1,965,519,000
Total	6,002,083,000

The first vein of oil struck by boring was at Titusville, Pa., on Aug. 25, 1859, and the man who did the work, who inaugurated this great industry, was an unsung hero, Col. E. L. Drake. He read of the ancient methods of collecting rock oil in Persia and other lands of the orient, saw the American method of digging pits for it to seep into, and after long study of the subject concluded that its storage place was in the rocks and that it must be bored or dug for. He did it, and on success and established a new and peculiarly American industry. For this he deserves, and ... now ... still ...

Edwin L. Drake was born March 29, 1819, in Greenville, Greene county, N. J. In early manhood he located near Ann Arbor, Mich., on a farm, but later became a dry goods clerk in New York city. The ill health of his wife drove him to change his residence, and he followed various pursuits, till in 1850 he became manager for a little oil company. He found the people using the "Seneca oil," as they called it, for a medicine, and after many discouragements he succeeded, on the 23d day of March, 1858, in organizing what was called the "Seneca Oil company." He was their local agent with a salary of $1,000 a year and commenced drilling. The painful details of his discouragements need not be set forth. Again and again the company declared they would do no more; but again he persuaded them to resume.

On the 25th of August, 1859, they "struck oil," on the 28th they withdrew the drills, and the next day they drew up a tin pipe section full of oil. There was an "excitement." On the last day of August Mr. Drake was recognized in Titusville as a success, for it was known that early that the well would yield at least twenty barrels a day. It soon sank to twenty-five, then gradually declined; but the problem was solved, "boring for oil" was soon to be a rage. Like most great discoverers, Mr. Drake got no benefit from it. In 1869 he was so poor that the oil operators made up for him a purse of $4,000. Like James Marshall, who discovered gold in Capt. Sutter's mill race in California, he was long forgotten. In 1873 the legislature of Pennsylvania granted a pension of $1,500 a year to Mr. Drake and wife during the life of either. In 1870 he located in Bethlehem, Penn., where, on the 9th of November, 1881, he died.

Many columns like this would be required to trace the development of the new industry, to relate how the "Seneca oil for rheumatism" became the great illuminator, how lamps were invented to suit it, and how kindly the people took to it until, in three or four years, "star candles" became obsolete and a tallow one was exhibited as a specimen of the "light of other days." Equally interesting is the development of the tools for boring and pumping, "shooting wells" and other parts of the business. It has also its amusing features; there are "scouts" on the lookout to discover the condition or prospects of a new well, guards to prevent intrusion, and explorers' and speculators' detectives, for the manipulators of the stock market often have a vital interest in knowing all about a new well or a newly developing district.

"Wildcatters" are those who take the risk of sinking wells in unknown territory, and when they do "strike oil," it is often of the utmost importance to the "scouts" to learn the exact character of the new well. It was in 1882 that the most memorable contest between these two classes took place. Cherry Grove was a primeval wilderness in Warren county, and the politicians at the county seat always knew without waiting, for the returns just how the township had gone, for it contained but fourteen voters. Four men early in 1882 set up a derrick in that wilderness and began to bore, and soon alarming reports reached those who were "long of oil stocks"—that is, those who held much oil and therefore wanted the price to go up. So the woods were soon full of "scouts."

The owners surrounded the derrick with a high board fence, and had several guards, who at night kept up a random firing into the woods to scare away the "scouts." Nevertheless, one daring young man crept past the guards and lay hidden for seventeen hours inside the derrick, gaining the all important knowledge that "Number 646" was a flowing well. His fortune was made, and so was that of his employers, for they "sold short," and in a few days prices fell so greatly as to involve a total loss of $30,000,000 to the holders. It was "Black Friday" to the "bulls,"

and no wonder, for "Number 646" yielded 4,000 barrels a day from the start, and what was more, it proved that a new field was to be opened, and that hundreds of new wells would soon be flowing. Crude petroleum, which had been selling at eighty-five cents a barrel, declined rapidly to forty-nine cents a figure which, for a time, stopped production on all but the big flowing wells.

"Shooting a well," or "torpedoing" is a ticklish business. The nitro-glycerine, enough of it to blow up a regiment, must be poured into a canister which looks like a section of a water spout, and the same lowered very gently to the bottom of the well, so fixed with a trigger attachment that it will in due time explode. This blows out the loose sand and loosens the sand rock in which is the petroleum, and so the oil flows again. But if anything sets off the nitro-glycerine prematurely, either in the hands of the "shooter" or before he can get away from the mouth of the well, then "Good-by, John!" Cases have occurred in which a single finger was the only remnant ever found. And at least one case in which a teamster, wagon and two mules, transporting the pesky stuff, were suddenly obliterated—atomized, so to speak, for not a trace of either was ever found, not even a splinter of the wagon. It was supposed that the man drove too hard against a big stone—there was a terrific explosion, a cloud of dust, a hole in the ground and nothing more.

A blazing well is a sublime, an awful sight. Of course there are many ways in which so inflammable a substance may take fire, and formerly such a calamity was irremediable; but Yankee ingenuity has found remedies. Quite recently some brilliant triumphs over the fire are reported, the operators having rigged immense derricks and swung a mammoth "cap" over the mouth of the well, then lowered it and smothered out the fire.

Thirty years of practical work and daily experience with the fluid have not destroyed, have scarcely lessened, the romance of oil. Still it excites the liveliest interest, still it inflames the imagination, and now the development and control of natural gas have come to heighten the wonder of man's triumph over nature. That puny man should bore deep into the earth for hidden powers and harness the infernal elements to the car of progress is indeed a matter to swell the heart with pride and hope, to add proof to the theory that mind will eventually control all matter and strengthen faith in the divine origin of the intellect and the immortality of the soul. The cut of the Pittsburg well is from Frank Leslie's.

Plate glass windows are being placed in the front of De La Vergne's furniture store on South Tejon street

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

LEADING LAWYERS ON THE OVERCROWDING OF THE PROFESSION.

Interviews with Frederick Coudert, R. A. Pryor, Austin Abbott and James C. Carter—There Are Too Many Lawyers, but "There's Room at the Top."

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. ... Below will be found the views of four leading New York lawyers on the overcrowding of the legal profession, which will doubtless be found to be of general interest. It will be observed that, as in previous published interviews, the general expressed opinion seems to be that there is a surplus of lawyers, though perhaps not of good ones. In other words there are too many in the lower ranks, but "there is room at the top."

FREDERICK R. COUDERT.

Frederick R. Coudert stands in the front rank of New York lawyers, and is acknowledged to be one of the most eloquent of New York's orators, either lay or legal.

A New Yorker by birth, he is passed the fifty seven years of his life in this city. He entered Columbia college at 14 years of age, and graduated as valedictorian of his class. As soon as he attained his majority he was admitted to the bar, and has practiced continuously ever since, of late years having been associated with his brother.

The firm of Coudert Bros. has an immense corporation practice as well as a large general practice, and has as clients many of the European governments. Mr. Coudert has delivered many famous orations, has turned out several charming pen productions, has refused a sure election to the bench of the court of appeals, and was prominently mentioned for the chief justiceship of the United States supreme court on the death of Chief Justice Waite. In 1877 and 1882 he represented American interests at the international congresses on the law of nations, at Antwerp and Liverpool, respectively.

Views of Mr. Coudert: There is no doubt of the overcrowding of the profession of law in this country. New York is especially crowded, and the country at large less so.

There are several causes for this overcrowding, some of which are the low order of attainments required for admission to the bar, the great facilities of the law for political life by training young men to public speaking, the glamor of a profession that is an occupation, not a trade; and, finally, a notion, not altogether unfounded, that there is no true relation between the labor performed and the compensation paid in many instances. The general cause, perhaps, that underlies them all is to be found in an universal diffusion of elementary education, the result of which is that, while thousands of young men are unable and ashamed to dig, they are quite confident that they are fitted by native genius to attain the highest rewards in the legal profession.

As the rule of the survival of the fittest applies here, as elsewhere, the result must be that the great majority of lawyers are unable to make a decent living. They die of want or they give up in despair, or they resort to questionable practices, or, in a few cases, where they are particularly wise, they discover their mistake in time and look for some more certain, if more humble, method of making their daily bread.

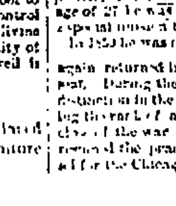
I would not advise a young man to adopt the practice of the law unless he has some one or more of the following conditions on his side: First, real ability, fluency, readiness and the faculty of developing under fire; second, a thorough education, to enable him to stand on a par with the other members of the profession who are gifted lawyers; third, a father who is president of a bank or an uncle who is president of a trust, insurance company, or the like. Even then I should advise the ambitious youth to hesitate if he has any other honorable and reasonably certain avenue of success open before him.

In a magazine article on this very subject, which I wrote some time ago, I said: "There are too many lawyers, and there will be so long as the present state of society exists. No other business requires a smaller capital; none offers such glittering temptations; in none are there so many precedents to show that merit will rise to high distinction notwithstanding the humblest beginnings. Thousands of young men with very imperfect educations, scorning the honest manual labor of their fathers, rush into professions for which they are unfitted by their qualities of mind and by their early training. A foolish notion that their 'education' unfits them for manual work, and that such work would bring with it some sort of degradation, has ruined and will ruin thousands of them every year; this will continue until the bulk of our people have learned that nothing can be more honorable than honest and intelligent manual labor. Such labor, to be successful, requires brains, industry, courage, self denial and other qualities which nowhere meet with greater or readier recognition than in this country of ours.

"I am asked what the remedy may be for this state of things; in other words, how the large number of our professional men may be reduced to something like a normal figure. To effect this, one of two plans should be adopted; either no qualification should be required, and the profession of the law thrown open like any other pursuit to those who choose to embark in it, or rigid requirements for admission should be exacted. In the former case, there would not be a protected or privileged class, who, with the glamor of a diploma, could present themselves to the public and claim its confidence, sometimes upon very slight grounds. In the other alternative there would be a real and serious guaranty for the non-professional man who seeks an adviser in his emergencies. The present system does not offer this guaranty, while it holds out, under the sanction of the state, certain men as pre-eminently and alone entitled to do that which, in many cases, it is notorious that they are not able to perform."

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Roger A. Pryor is, perhaps, the best known southerner now engaged in the practice of law in New York city. He has resided in that city since the close of the war, but was



born near Petersburg, Va., that event occurring July 19, 1828. His graduation from Hampden Sidney college took place in 1845, and three years later he completed a law course at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar, but wandered into journalism, and followed that profession for some twelve years. At the age of 27 he was sent by President Pierce on a special mission to Greece.

In 1859 he was elected to congress, and was again returned in 1861, but did not take his seat. During the civil war he served with distinction in the Confederate army, attaining the rank of a brigadier general. At the close of the war he came to New York and resumed the practice of law. He was counsel for the Chicago Anarchists on the appeal

to the United States supreme court, obtained a decisive victory over the sugar trust in the action brought in the New York supreme court ... a year ago, and has appeared in ... other ... cases of late years.

What then, Pryor said: You ask me if, in my judgment, the profession of law is overcrowded? If by overcrowded you mean, are there more men in the profession than are earning a living by it, I answer certainly. In the city of New York a very large percentage of the lawyers are not supported by their professional business exclusively.

The overcrowding, it seems to me, is due to the attractions of the profession. First, it is purely intellectual; second, it affords social prestige; third, it gives the possibility at least of a large income; fourth, it opens a career in politics for the ambitious. I should say that the ratio between the total number of lawyers and the volume of business was greater than formerly. The probable outcome is that those who cannot succeed in the law will betake themselves to some other means of livelihood. I think the well proven advantage to those who do not succeed, for they will carry into other business the cultivation and acquirements obtained in the study of the profession. I know no better mental discipline for any vocation in life than the study of law. Besides, it is well that every citizen should have some knowledge of the law.

The fact that the profession is overcrowded will, of course, repel some from it. Moreover, I consider that other professions, such as journalism, civil engineering, medicine, etc., will invite members from the legal profession. Would I, in view of these facts, advise a young man of specially qualified for the profession to enter it? To that I reply: If he have means sufficient to support him in pursuing the study, I would advise him to try it at all events; but, if he have not, he had better, I think, betake himself to some other profession for which he has a more obvious aptitude and ability.

I do not by this by any means intend to advise a young man of limited means against taking up the study of law. The fact that his means are limited is almost a necessary condition of success in the profession, poverty being the sharpest spur to exertion. What I do mean is that a man without resources should not experiment in the profession unless his abilities give him a pretty satisfactory guarantee of success.

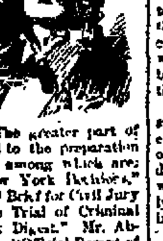
The main qualifications of success at the bar, and perhaps the all important ones, are good sense and a capacity for work. Genius is not at all requisite nor is eloquence. In my observation, the chief difference between the successful and the unsuccessful lawyer is that the one is industrious and the other not. Given an equality of abilities, success at the bar is in the ratio of a man's diligence in study and work. Today in the city of New York the most successful lawyers are the most industrious, and the most industrious are the most successful.

In law, as in all other professions and trades, the competition is greater now than heretofore. But, notwithstanding, I would advise no young man who feels that he has a vocation to the law, and the abilities to sustain himself in it, to turn away from the profession.

A strong physical constitution might almost be said to be one of the requisites of a successful lawyer, for unless so endowed the industrious lawyer can scarcely endure the strain. There is no more exacting profession than that of the law, and I cannot overrate the importance of, and necessity for, constant work, work, work.

AUSTIN ABBOTT.

Austin Abbott is, probably, the greatest law compiler and law editor alive, and needs no introduction to any American lawyer. He is a brother of Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and was born at Boston Dec. 18, 1831. Entering the profession in 1852, he at first formed a partnership with his brother, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, but of late years he has had no associates.



The greater part of his life has been devoted to the preparation of legal works, famous among which are: "New Cases, Mainly New York Decisions," "Trial Evidence," "Trial Brief for Civil Jury Cases," "A Brief for the Trial of Criminal Cases" and a "New York Digest." Mr. Abbott has also published an "Official Report of the Trial of Henry Ward Beecher," and has for years edited the New York Daily Register, a law publication.

Mr. Abbott said: I do not see evidence of any greater overcrowding in the legal profession than appears to exist in most vocations. But, certainly, changes appear to be in progress, the result of which is to disappoint my expectations while at the same time to invite many competitors into the field.

In the progress of business and professional life, it appears to me that the lines are converging, or, at least, approaching one another, and the differences between the good business man and the successful lawyer are probably less now than ever before. The actual value of the arts of oratory and persuasion is doubtless greater to the lawyer now than ever before, but the relative value, as compared with other things which have become important, is much less.

Most lawyers at the present time find indispensable a good share of those business instincts, that practical judgment, that understanding of human nature and that knowledge of the men about them, which are so large elements in the successful business man.

As the relative importance of litigation and advocacy has declined, the importance of those functions of counsel which enable him to be a judicious guide in all those parts of the enterprises of his clients which depend at all upon the framing, or interpretation, or validity of contracts and disposition of property has increased. The general tendency of law to adapt itself more freely than ever before to the promotion of commercial, social and political welfare—a tendency which the American system of an elective judiciary has without doubt greatly increased, whatever incidental evils it may have involved—indicates, in another form, this same increased importance of business ability to the success of a lawyer.

A comparison of English and American jurisprudence of the present day, and, still more, a comparison of our jurisprudence and the English common law as it was when we inherited it, 100 years ago, will show very clearly to how considerable an extent technical principles and rules of professional origin have lost their hold, and to how great an extent they have disappeared from view, and how largely business questions, questions of the interpretation of language used by business men, questions of the validity and effect of the dispositions of property and of the contracts which they make and of the language of the legislatures in regulating all ... which, every year, political, corporate, social and business transactions, have multiplied in relative number and importance.

The consequence is that intellectual qualities of a kind which in previous generations might have insured success when professional work was more purely technical are alone often unsuccessful now. They are in their place as important as ever. I believe, too, that the recent great advance in the schools and extent of instruction in law schools gives facilities in all these parts of the old technical training which are more useful to us were the facilities enjoyed by any previous generation. But after a young man enjoying these enlarged facilities has graduated with the best technical equipment that the ... require, the question of his success at the bar will still depend very largely upon his business ability in making that equipment useful to an appreciated by an adequate clientage in the business and social world about him.

Indeed under the present state of the law, particularly with a ... of legislation and judicial opinion ... our numerous states ... the great ... publication of reported cases, the ... the technical ability of ... than they ever were before. ... I do not undervalue the necessity of ... professional training, but it appears to me that the principal cause of discouragement ... the great number of young men ... such a training ... discouraged in their pursuit of ... lack of the practical ... as the successful ... learned, to a continually ... right location and ... is a very ... stand between ... success.

There is another aspect of this subject which is of vital importance in my judgment. The facilities for the administration of justice have not been increased with the growth of the country as have those of the other departments of the government. Our most important courts are ... our legislatures, while expending large sums with very little restriction for other departments, generally propose to relieve the increase of judicial business by restrictive measures, excluding, for instance, causes under a specified sum, instead of increasing the judicial force necessary. And, on the other hand, public opinion, which desires a more speedy transaction of judicial business, expresses itself through the press in a way to compel many overburdened courts to decide without due deliberation.

If the courts of first instance throughout the country were made adequate and were allowed time to hear and determine with due deliberation all the cases brought into them, and the appellate courts were made adequate to dispose promptly of all appeals, the interests of the business community would not only be greatly advanced by these necessary facilities for the determination of controversies, but the useful employment of attorneys would be proportionally increased.

JAMES C. CARTER.

James C. Carter, of the firm of Carter & Ledyard, is not infrequently spoken of as "the leader of the New York bar." He has never participated in politics and rarely appears in court, but as counselor of the profession ranks higher ... He was born at Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 21, 1827; graduated at Harvard in 1850, and at the law school in 1853. He has been a leading opponent of codification, and a ... from his pen, entitled, "The Codification of the Common Law," attracted no little attention among lawyers. Mr. Carter was a prominent member of the commission to devise a form of municipal government for cities of New York state appointed by Governor Tilden.

Said Mr. Carter: I do not know whether the law is overcrowded or not. I do know that there are a vast number of nominal lawyers, but whether the whole of them are dependent for their livelihood on their professional work I do not know. I suppose a great number of those who call themselves lawyers are really engaged in other business; or, perhaps, have a competency and do not much care for business.

The profession of the law is a broad avenue to many other occupations and pursuits. If we regard only the number of men engaged in the most important and lucrative law business the profession is by no means crowded. What are called "leading lawyers" find it very difficult, if not impossible, to fulfill to their own satisfaction the engagements they assume. Among the younger men the case may be otherwise. It was so when I was a young man. It was a very long time before I had business enough to afford anything beyond a very moderate living.

If there is any overcrowding of the law I suppose it is attributable to the common preference among young men for intellectual over manual employments, and to the splendor of the prizes which it is supposed may be won in the legal profession, without sufficiently considering the labors and perils which are involved in the pursuit.

Do I advise young men not having special advantages to enter upon the study of law? I do not know precisely how much is embraced under the phrase "special advantages." I do not think that any greater intellectual ability is requisite in order to make a good lawyer and give him a respectable standing in the profession than is necessary in important and responsible business pursuits. The indispensable requisite is the capacity and the willingness to endure incessant and protracted labor. Unless a young man possesses these I would not advise him to turn his attention to the law. But if he has what are usually considered as good abilities and the power and determination to labor, as before indicated, I think the profession of the law affords as fair a promise to him as most other callings.

EDWARD BUSSELL PHELPS.

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...io Grande Railway Depot.

All trains on the Rock Island, Denver and Rio G... and M... Pacific roads stop in front of the DEPOT HOTEL.

... Rooms for Transients ... Hot ... nights, all night. Lunch ... attached; open day and night.

Rates ... $1 to $2.00 per Day.

F. CLARK, - Proprietor.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO,
In the County Court.

Harry Goddard, Plaintiff, vs Henry S. Woodruff, Defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Henry S. Woodruff the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the County Court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, in which said Court, County and State the complaint in the above entitled action is filed, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days of the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the Complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars, ... now due and owing on a several book account by you, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you by default for the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty dollars and interest at eight per cent from ... September, 188... and costs of suit.

LUNT, ARMIT & PHELPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court at Colorado Springs, in said County, this ... day of September A. D. 1889.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT,
Clerk of Said Court.

By Edwin T. Hayns, Deputy.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 1.	Pacific Expr..., for Salt Lake and California leaves 11:25 a. m.	
No. 5.	Pueblo and Denver accommodation, leaves ... p. m.	
No. ...	Kansas City and St. Louis Express, leaves ...	
No. 7.	...	
No. ...	Leadville Express, ...	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4.	From Ogden, Aspen and Leadville, Denver, leaves 1:... p. m.
No. ...	From ... Denver, leaves ...
No. 12.	From St. ... and Kansas City to Denver, leaves ... a. m.
No. 2.	From California and Salt Lake to Denver, leaves ... p. m.
No. 6.	From Pueblo to Denver, leaves ... a. m.

Through tickets for sale to all points ... at the depot and No. ... Pike's Peak ave ... Parties ...

Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers attached to all trains. ... Reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on day ... Royal Gorge ...

*Sundays only.

For further information ... call on ...
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

[illegible table]

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 26 Denver Express ... 2:0... p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 21 Fort Worth Express ... 11:25 a. m

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 23 Arrive from Denver ... 12:25 p. m
No. 25 Arrive from Pueblo ... 2:0... p. m

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays 11:25 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11:25 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays. Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

C. F. EGE, General Agent.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

No. 11 Leaves for Pueblo	7:30 a. m
No. 15 " "	1:25 p. m
No. 15 Leaves for Denver	7:30 a. m
No. 18 Leaves for the east	1:50 a. m
No. 14 (Vestibule)	7:25 p. m
No. 14 (Vestibule) arrive from Chicago	7:15 a. m
No. 18 Express arrive from Chicago	8:55 p. m

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 25 Pike's Peak Ave. or D. & R. G. Depot.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Pass. Ag't.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

September 28th, 1889.

East-bound.	Arrives.	Leaves
No. 6, Eastern Express	6:06 p. m	6:10 p. m.
No. ..., Atlantic Express	1:25 a. m	1:55 a. m.
No. 5-2, from Denver	10:55 a. m.	
West-bound.		
No. 5, Denver Express	2:35 a. m	2:40 a. m
No. 21, Colo. Express	2:40 a. m	2:50 a. m.
No. 501, to Denver		3:45 a. m.

Train No. 6 connects at Pueblo for Canon City and Nos. 5 and 22 at La Junta with California Express. Through tickets can be obtained at the depot or at the city office in the ... block.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DEPOT, EAST PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

May 12th, 1889.

Arrive from Denver	10:35 a. m
Leave for Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood	10:38 a. m
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood	2:50 a. m.
Leave for Denver	3:00 a. m

Suburban train will run between Colorado Springs and Spinney this winter, commencing Sunday, October 20th, as follows:

Leave Colorado Springs at 9:00 a. m. arrive at Spinney at 1:40 p. m. Leave Spinney at 2:40 p. m. arrive at Colorado Springs at 5 ... p. m.

C. C. HOYT, Agent.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.50 p. m	Denver and tributary points	8.45 a. m.
4.50 p. m. and 2.45 a. m	Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y	11.30 p. m / 11.16 a. m
11.41 a. m	Denver and intermediate points and all registered mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.05 p. m
11.31 a. m.	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	4.15 p. m.
4.45 p. m and 11.11 a. m.	Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northern and Northwestern Territories	3.30 a. m
4.00 a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo, Southern and Southwestern Colorado	11.10 p. m.
10.30 a. m.	Colorado City	8.11 a. m
10.30 a. m. and 4.50 p. m	Manitou Springs	... a. m and 4.05 p. m

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4.00 a. m	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	11.30 a. m

A., T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For
2.30 a. m and 9.45 a. m	Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	5.15 p. m and 1.15 a. m.

C. K. & NEBRASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
7.15 a. m and 7.05 p. m.	Local points on the line of Rock Island and all mail east of Missouri river	7.20 p. m and 7.20 a. m.

D., T. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
12.40 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points on D., T. & G.	2.00 p. m
3.25 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas all intermediate points on D., T. & G.	11.00 a. m

ROBERT A. MEIER, P. M.

W. S. STRATTON,

Contractor & Builder.

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P. O. BOX ...

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—IMPORTERS OF—

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All styles of fine China, China Silks and Lacquered Curiosities from Japan. All orders promptly and carefully attended to.
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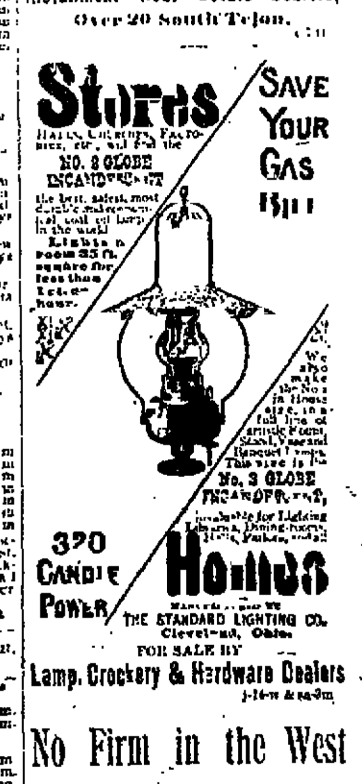
DON'T PAY RENT.

We are selling our Installment houses very rapidly, and many men who have paid out hundreds of dollars for rent are now applying the money towards paying for their own homes. To buy on installments is good policy, even if the property did not advance ... but there is a steady and sure advance in value on every foot of property in the city. ... installment houses ...

...

REED BROS.,
Installment Real Estate Dealers,
Over 20 South Tejon.



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No Firm in the West

Can show a more complete line of Boys' Clothing than ours. We quote a few figures:

Boys' Short Pant Suits	$2.00 to	$15.00
Boys' Long Pant Suits	5.00 to	25.00
Boys' Flannel Waists	1.25 to	2.50
Boys' Jersey Suits	4.00 to	10.00
Boys' Knit Suits	3.00 to	10.00

BOYS' OVERCOATS,
$1.00 to $15.00.
Children's Cape Overcoats $2.00 to $10.00

These goods are of the best material, strongly made, of a variety of styles, and very nobby.

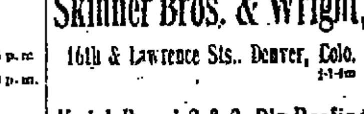
OUR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Such as Men's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Gents's Furnishings, Hats and Caps.

Are stocked with the finest lot of goods to be obtained in the markets of the east, and our prices are so reasonable that every one will be satisfied. Catalogue, samples and prices sent free on application.

Skinner Bros. & Wright,
16th & Lawrence Sts., Denver, Colo.

Medal Brand 2 & 3 Ply Roofing
ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.



Recommended by Insurance Companies and insured at the same rate of premium as tin, slate or iron roofs.

CHICAGO LUMBER COMPANY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Etc.,
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Branches at Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad.

SINTON BROS.' DAIRY

Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk
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Delivered Daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou.

Orders by Post Card will receive prompt attention.

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...ake the ... of the political interests of the minority. Opposition to this was immediately developed, Blount, of Georgia, and Breck...

...ent, ... 3, 10 p. m. ... indications for twenty-four hours commencing Sunday, Dec 4th, at 7 a. m. For Colorado: Fair, warmer southerly winds.

Colorado ... No. 15 S. Tejon St, Ground Floor

COR. TEJON and KIOWA STS. Colorado Springs, Colo.

OFFICE ROOM—No. 5 S. Huerfano st. Telephone 78. Order books at the Hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and W. C. Stark.

A. STOCKBRIDGE,
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COLORADO SPRINGS, ...

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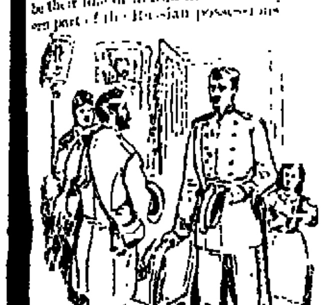
A LUCKY BLACK GROUSE.

HOW A RUSSIAN EXILE SECURED MUCH VALUED PRIVILEGES.

A Present to the Wife of a Hard Hearted Official Wins His Favor—Extracts from the Reminiscences of Count Adolf Nor...

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Nov. 20.—It was in the year [illegible] the governor of the province [illegible] which I was [illegible] to the [illegible] chief of [illegible] I returned under guard [illegible] there to await the further disposition of my case. I was to journey [illegible] in the company of a [illegible] having [illegible] in the prison of the [illegible] were to be sent to [illegible] It was a rather roundabout way to [illegible] their destination, but they were forced to proceed in this way from the fact that at that time no state prison existed along what would be their line of march across the northern part of the Russian possessions.



THE BIRD SAVED HIM.

Thus, to reach Siberia they were compelled to return to Petersburg and take up their journey from that place. The exiles travel slowly, never more than twenty-five versts being passed in one day, and every fourth day is devoted entirely to rest. It is only at every fourth station that an etape officer is found, and these are the resting places. At the other stations the gendarmes who accompany the exiles perform the part of that official. I soon became weary of this slow, monotonous way of traveling, and the prisons where we were forced to sleep were such foul smelling, ill ventilated places that I felt I would soon fall ill if I continued to occupy them. The prisons are cleaned but once a year, and the accumulation of filth and vermin found in them is simply appalling. The walls and floor are damp and altogether unfit for human habitation.

My only hope in bettering my condition lay in finding some means of separating from the exiles. This I could only do by feigning sickness and letting the others proceed without me. Twenty-four hours after their departure I was convalescent, and ready to resume my journey. As a man of rank, by law I was entitled to the privilege of one horse, and by the [illegible] of the etape officer I was enabled to obtain a second horse for the use of the gendarme who accompanied me. Thus equipped, I had no difficulty in overtaking the party on foot, in addition to passing three etape stations in twenty-four hours. At the last of these I decided to spend the night, as I was becoming exhausted from hard riding. When about two-thirds of my journey in the motor ing I was informed by the etape officer that I would find much difficulty in passing the officer at my next halting place, without experiencing considerable delay, as he would in all probability detain me until the party from which I had parted would reach there. He said the officer at that station was an old soldier, one of the guards of the son of Nicholas I, and a man known throughout the country for his brutal treatment of prisoners.

It was with no pleasant thoughts that I parted with the officer who had volunteered such disagreeable information. During my short stay under his roof he had shown me every kindness, and no doubt told me what he did to put me on my guard and prepare me somewhat for the reception I was likely to meet. I was within fifteen versts of the prison over which Ivan Dimitrievitch Durakoff exercised such absolute control, and while busy with my thoughts as how best to approach the old tyrant a mujik (peasant) suddenly appeared in the roadway, carrying in his hands a live black grouse. It flashed across my mind that it would be a good idea to secure the bird as a present to the old soldier's wife. I thought such a gift might soften the old officer's heart, for it is seldom that a black grouse is caught alive, and is therefore regarded as a curiosity. Stepping the mujik I inquired how much he would take for the bird. "Only fifteen kopekas, [illegible]," was the reply. So the mujik got fifteen kopekas and I the bird.

[illegible] favored me, for on reaching [illegible] the much dreaded official was absent, and my first meeting was with his wife, into whose good graces I ingratiated myself by presenting her with the black grouse. I told her she might keep it in remembrance of a prisoner's visit to her home. I then explained the situation of affairs and related in detail my fear of being kept by her cruel husband and [illegible] such delay would cause, as I was in a great hurry to reach Petersburg as quickly as possible. Mme. Anna Durakoff was a stout middle aged woman; she had kindly gray eyes and beautiful long hair. She laughed at my fears and assured that no such direful calamity as I predicted would befall me.

She replied: "You shall have three good horses for the next thirty versts; [illegible] I shall make of my power [illegible] to have you arrested until dinner [illegible] I am broiling nice spring chickens [illegible] have plenty of milk, vegetables and tea. You surely can desire nothing better, and after you have had a good meal you can proceed on your journey. My husband is not at all the bad man people represent him to be. It is true he is strict in the discharge of duty, but withal kind hearted and generous to a fault, and you need fear no ill at his hands. Will you please be seated while I attend to the dinner?" And with a smile and a soft "excuse me," she departed.

The room in which I was seated gave evidence of considerable taste in the furnishing, notwithstanding that everything in it was old fashioned. The walls were adorned with old family portraits, while at one side of the room an ancient [illegible] formed the chief attraction. In Russia it is not usual to carpet the floors, rugs being employed instead, but in this case the floor was simply painted, and as clean as soap and water could make it. While waiting madame's only child appeared on the scene, carrying in her arms the bird which I had just presented her mother.

The daughter, Elena, was a pretty, interesting girl of perhaps 16 years. She was very much pleased with the black grouse, calling it many endearing [illegible] and in every way evincing her pleasure at the unexpected gift. I had been seated about fifteen minutes when the door suddenly opened and [illegible] Durakoff entered. His appearance was sufficiently fierce to make the stoutest heart quail. He was a tall, powerful man, who wore his 60 years lightly. His [illegible] looking [illegible] piercing eyes which [illegible] the depths of your [illegible] dressed in a full [illegible] which well [illegible] form [illegible] Durakoff the [illegible] them.

His appearance [illegible] had been [illegible] my position to him [illegible] would [illegible] to continue my journey [illegible] with one sufficient [illegible] horses [illegible] that it was [illegible] to be [illegible] the arrival of the [illegible] speaking when [illegible] [illegible] till your party arrive [illegible]

At this juncture the black grouse entered slowly from another room, seemingly [illegible] of my danger, and, if possible, to assist me. Looking at the bird in astonishment, Durakoff exclaimed: "What is that?" I explained that I brought it as a present to his wife. "Oh!" he said, taking my hand and shaking it, "my wife is very fond of birds, and she has never before had in her possession a live black grouse. A thousand rubles could not make her as happy as the presentation of this bird." Durakoff's whole manner had changed; so there was, after all, a soft side to his character. This man, so cruel to others, had at least a tender regard for the partner of his joys. With a smile he turned to me and said: "I think I can arrange everything in a satisfactory manner for your departure. I will see that you have fresh horses and all you require until you reach your next resting place."

He then ordered cigars and vodka to be brought, with the remark that he kept none but the best liquors. The daughter came bearing the refreshments, and at the same time to look after the bird. At my request she seated herself at the piano and played and sang some Russian songs. The bird, surprised at the unusual sound, remained perfectly motionless for some minutes, its attitude suggestive of listening, which gave it a very wise look and caused much amusement. Dinner was soon served; it was good, and being hungry I did ample justice to the tempting viands washed down by copious draughts of vodka. Indeed, so much vodka did mine host force upon me that I soon found myself in scarcely a fit condition to continue my journey. When ready to start I caused the officer's wife much merriment by my clumsiness in getting into the [illegible]

On parting with Officer Durakoff he handed me a letter to the next etape officer, and in this wise I passed from station to station. The presentation of the black grouse saved me forty days on my journey and the discomfort of etape prison travel. When crossing Lake Ladoga I fell in with some of my

"BUT YOU CANNOT RECEIVE THE PRINCE HERE."

old acquaintances, whom I had not seen for more than five years, having spent the intervening time in exile. Among others I met the Polish Princess Branitzski; we had been good friends prior to the imprudence which cost me some of the best years of my life. She possessed considerable influence at court, and promised, if need be, to use it in my behalf.

On leaving the steamer nothing would have been easier than for me to escape, as the gendarme who accompanied me was in a beastly state of intoxication, having surrendered himself to the wiles of the very cheapest kind of vodka. It was a sore temptation, as I had not the slightest idea of what would be done with me on reaching Petersburg. But heaven forbade that I take advantage of the drunken soldier's plight; probably his life would have paid the forfeit. We reached Petersburg about 1 p. m., and calling the most respectable ishvostchik I saw, I put my inebriated soldier in his carriage and prepared to enter myself, first asking my escort where he was to deliver me up. "To the chief of police," [illegible] in drowsy tones. So to the chief of police I ordered the driver to take us. Arriving there, we were told we must proceed to the governor of the province (gubernator), which meant another ride of over [illegible] miles. Reaching there, we were ordered to the governor general's bureau, which was six miles distant.

It was now about 5 p. m., and I was feeling hungry, so I decided to stop at a hotel and have some dinner. This through with, we drove to the bureau of the governor general, where the clerk ordered us to the forwarding prison, distant about five miles. This I reached about 8 p. m., and was received by an officer of the guard, who opened the great iron gates leading to the prison and conducted me to the prison itself. Its appearance was the reverse of prepossessing, with its great somber walls towering toward the heavens, gloomy and forbidding, and when the key turned in the locks of the heavy iron doors it was as though some great body had been snatched out of place, emitting groans of mortal agony. I entered and was taken up two flights of stairs to the office of the governor of the prison. He was a man of brutal aspect, short, stout, with little beadlike eyes which glittered with vengeful ire.

Scarcely deigning to notice me, he ordered me in brutal tones to pay the ishvostchik eight rubles, which he demanded for our long drive in search of some one to whom I could deliver myself up. I replied that I had no [illegible] left wherewith to satisfy the demand, and that it was the duty of the government that [illegible] all my expenses [illegible] I [illegible] the [illegible] I found my cell [illegible] part of the [illegible] for the [illegible] It was a [illegible] that I could [illegible] It contained no furniture. On the floor some straw had been spread, but from long use it had become black with dirt.

[illegible] I had no [illegible] So I brushed [illegible] until 7 o'clock [illegible] the first [illegible] were the two [illegible] at work [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] to know the reason of [illegible] placed in such a filthy place [illegible] The governor was displeased [illegible] manner of speaking, and ordered [illegible] for punishment. "Go tell [illegible] governor that I demand that he send for Prince Suwaroff, the governor general, that I have a very important state secret to communicate, one which I must tell to him and him alone."

In a few minutes the governor (I rate of the prison this evening) appeared at my cell door and, smiling blandly, said: "What is this state secret you wish to communicate? Make me your confidant, and I will see that you are soon a free man; you will also receive a large reward." I answered: "To Prince Suwaroff will I communicate my secret, and to him alone, and it is necessary that I see him at once." The governor remained quite half an hour, endeavoring to persuade me to communicate my knowledge to him. I was proof against all his wiles. He then said: "But you cannot receive the prince in this place. I will have you removed to a better cell." But I resolutely refused to change my quarters until I had seen the governor general. No amount of persuasion could alter my determination.

Prince Suwaroff was sent for, came to my cell and was much surprised to find an old acquaintance amid such horrible surroundings. My ruse succeeded; I had no state secret to communicate, but I did have a serious complaint to make against the governor of the prison. The prince, after severely reprimanding the prison officials, ordered that I be immediately conveyed to the department for politicals. It was on the third floor of the prison and possessed at least a few comforts, the greatest of which was cleanliness. The cells were large, light and airy, containing iron bedsteads and a few other necessaries. Here I [illegible] waiting orders for the next step in an already eventful career.

Prince Suwaroff, of whom I speak, was the governor general of the province of St. Petersburg. He was one of Russia's greatest characters, and so greatly was he beloved by the emperor that when death claimed him, Alexander II refused to place another in his position, but chose rather to abolish the office entirely. His kind heart and genial [illegible] caused him to be the [illegible] of numerous letters from politicals, begging that he intercede with the czar on their behalf, knowing him to be the personal friend of the autocrat of Russia, and having perhaps more influence over his imperial master than any other man in the empire.

COUNT NOROSKOW.

James Lester, a veteran of the war of 1812, is thought to be the oldest pensioner in Connecticut. He lives at Lyme and is in his ninety-ninth year.

Soule-Marden.

One of the most interesting social events of this season, was the wedding yesterday afternoon, of Miss Jennie L. Marden, of this city, and Mr. George Soule, of Denver. A large assembly of friends gathered at the First Congregational church to witness the ceremony, which was conducted by Rev. Jame. R. Gregg, assisted by President Slocum of Colorado college. The interior of the church, always attractive from the mellow light of its delicately stained glass, was made doubly beautiful on this occasion by the floral decorations, [illegible] mainly of chrysanthemums massed against the choir rails, to which a notable display of palms added grace and dignity.

While the ushers, Mr F. Bickmore, of Denver, Professors Richardson and Hendricksen and Harry Blackmer, of this city, were seating the assembly, Professor Pearson discoursed sweet music from the organ, and greeted the entrance of the bridal party with the Swedish Wedding March.

The fair bride, charmingly attired in a dress of white India silk, trimmed with Duchesse lace, was attended by Miss Helen M Kerr as maid of honor, while Mr. Arthur Stearns, of Denver, acted as best man to the bridegroom. Miss Kerr's dress was a creamy white and softly-clinging wool and silk.

The marriage was with a ring and after the simple, but impressive, ceremony had been pronounced, to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the party left the church and proceeded to the residence of the bride's parents, where Professor and Mrs Marden, assisted by Mrs. Caroline L. Soule, of Hampton, Conn., the mother of the bridegroom, gave an informal reception to a number of their more intimate friends.

Congratulations were showered upon the newly wedded pair, while an extensive display of elegant wedding gifts testified to the general and high esteem in which they are held by a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs Soule left on the Salt Lake express for Denver, where they will reside.

Prof. Chas. M. Carter's lecture on "Art Hints and Art Craze" at the First M. E. church, last night, was fairly well attended. Prof. Carter is not a stranger to Colorado Springs audiences, who are familiar with his drawings and pleasant style. This last lecture is really the best that the artist has delivered in the city. It contains a great many hints as to the artistic decoration of rooms and personal adornment. They might be summed up into never make use of shams and to select things for use that have a [illegible] back of them. The lecture was illustrated by rapidly made drawings, which served to amuse as well as instruct.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Mr. [illegible] R. T. Dunaway have [illegible] [illegible] the east.

Miss [illegible] who has been ill [illegible] was [illegible] her friends have hopes of her final restoration to health.

The [illegible] for the new pipe line was [illegible] last week and preparation is being made for laying it.

[illegible] of the Congregational [illegible] every [illegible] Sunday evening lectures [illegible] The first lecture of [illegible] Perils of Young Men [illegible] last Sunday evening.

There [illegible] force of [illegible] on the Pike's Peak railway.

The [illegible] county commissioners [illegible] yesterday to consider on [illegible] and are taking over [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. [illegible] Must be good cook. [illegible] reference. Mrs. M. A. [illegible] m 15

WANTED—A competent woman for wait[illegible] references required. Apply at [illegible] N. [illegible] m 1

WANTED—Situation as waitress or chamber[illegible] sewing in private family. [illegible] Address [illegible] Gazette office. m 5-6*

WANTED—To rent 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms for a small family, state rent wanted. [illegible] this office. [illegible]

WANTED—By a young lady, a place in a private family. Address M, this office. m 3-21

WANTED—Good [illegible] and gentlemen to solicit and canvass on commission or salary. Call at [illegible] block. m 5-6*

WANTED—An unfurnished room for sleeping purposes. Central location. Address box 267. m 1-tf

WANTED—Competent [illegible] and laundress. References required. Apply immediately, between 2 and 4 p. m., to Mrs. J. A. Hayes, corner Cascade avenue and Cache la Poudre street. 1 30-tf

WANTED—I wish to [illegible] a few [illegible] on salary, to take [illegible] of my business at their homes; entirely [illegible] light, very fascinating and healthful; no talking; [illegible] permanent position; wages $10 per week in advance. Good pay for part time. My references [illegible] of the best well known people of [illegible] with stamp Mrs. Marion Walker, 4th and Chestnut streets, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell the [illegible] Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently [illegible] sold only by agents, to whom the [illegible] right is given; on receipt of 50 cts. we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars, price list and terms to [illegible] at once. Address WORCESTER PIN'LESS CLOTHES LINE CO., 17 Hermon st., Worcester, Mass. [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] diately, to loan $10,000 on [illegible] the day [illegible] The Colorado Loan & Mortgage Co. in The [illegible] [illegible] Bank. [illegible] 16-tf

WANTED—Large [illegible] rags at this office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished [illegible] room and bed room, [illegible] $10 per month. [illegible] at 424 S. Nevada. [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] 22 Tejon. [illegible]

TO RENT—Fur[illegible] rooms with [illegible] Nevada, 2d door from [illegible] Peak. m 3-tf

TO RENT—Furnished [illegible] for light [illegible] High st., [illegible] of Oak. [illegible]

TO RENT—Large well furnished front south and west [illegible] at 425 N. Tejon street. 1 30-tf

TO RENT—Furnished rooms [illegible] location private [illegible] board [illegible] Table [illegible] Gazette office. [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished room with or without [illegible] East [illegible] 1 30-tf

TO RENT—Two new brick cottages of 6 and 7 [illegible] each. [illegible] Apply on the premises or at [illegible] E. [illegible] 1 28-tf

TO RENT—[illegible] cottage in [illegible] at the [illegible]

TO RENT—Six [illegible] furnished with [illegible] in south end; also small [illegible] 3 Pike's [illegible] Pike's Peak ave. [illegible]

TO RENT—A comfortable cottage at [illegible] City, [illegible] and [illegible] Rent $10 per [illegible] Apply [illegible] Pike's Peak ave., or at [illegible] City. [illegible]

TO RENT—[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] of [illegible] old. [illegible] 317 North [illegible] m 4-tf

FOR SALE—Top buggy [illegible] Nevada and [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or will trade for good [illegible] of property. [illegible] and [illegible] Colorado City. Address H. [illegible] 1 30-tf

FOUND.

FOUND—[illegible] Owner can have by [illegible] and paying expenses [illegible] El Paso Live [illegible] Co. 1 30-tf

ESTRAYED.

ESTRAYED—Black and tan bitch [illegible] Return to [illegible] and receive reward. Dr. Watts. 1 30-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—Without [illegible] upon real estate security. John Lowtis [illegible] 1 and 2 [illegible] 1 30-tf

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE—Good pasture at [illegible] ranch, 5 miles south of city, good [illegible] and [illegible] Stock taken in and from the city. [illegible] Apply [illegible] m 2-tf

TO TRADE.

TO TRADE—A [illegible] in the north part of the city, [illegible] location, for a [illegible] Address [illegible] box [illegible] city. [illegible]

RUBBER FIGURES,

From One-Eighth Inch to Three Inches, for Marking Tickets of [illegible]

JOHN A SPRAGUE. [illegible]

S. I. WICKS,

Contractor for Sewers and Waterworks.

[illegible] Denver [illegible]

FITTINGS AND SPECIALS.

Box [illegible] [illegible]

GA[illegible]STIN

Circulating Library!

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The regular [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] Falls [illegible] and [illegible] will be held at the office, 111 Pike's Peak [illegible] Colo., [illegible] 1890, at ten o'clock a. m., Tuesday, [illegible] J. WOODWORTH, Secretary. m 3 [illegible]

One Must Be Blind

To reason and to facts not to realize that Colorado Springs is destined to increase rapidly in population, that it must grow toward the north, that the finest residences are being built and will be built in the North End, and that the greatest prospective increase in values will be on Cascade Avenue, Tejon Street and Nevada Avenue, the main arteries of the city.

THE NORTH END ADDITION

Offers an absolutely safe field for profitable investment. Judging by the past, these lots will double or treble in value within three years.

A Six-inch Water Main Supplies City Water to Every Lot.

The Character of the Improvements is Guaranteed by Every Deed.

None but First-Class Residences Allowed in this Addition.

The Street Railway Traverses this Tract from End to End

If you want to Purchase a Site for a Home.

If you want a Really Desirable Investment,

If you want something better than money placed at 10 per cent compound interest

Examine into the Advantages of

THE NORTH END ADDITION!

Plats issued, with Prices of Every Lot marked thereon. All marked in plain figures and absolutely One Price.

TERMS- One-third Cash, balance 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent. interest.

ALSO TAKE A LOOK AT

NORTH COLORADO SPRINGS

An Extension of the North End Addition.

Apply to any Real Estate Agent or at the Principal Office,

NO. 106 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

DO YOU WANT A NEW PIANO

We unhesitatingly pronounce the

Ivers & Pond PIANO

the finest and most reliable in the world. Five newly patented inventions used in these pianos only.

Call at our store and examine the new Soft Stop which saves wear from while practicing and makes tone inaudible to all outside of room. A wonderful invention.

C. E. AIKEN,

305 Pike's Peak Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.

DRINK LION COFFEE

A TRUE COMBINATION OF Mocha, Java and Rio

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR Picture Card Given with every POUND PACKAGE LION COFFEE

When you buy your Coffee try a package LION COFFEE. It is the [illegible] in the United States. [illegible] up from a selection of Mocha, Java and Rio, [illegible] blended and is [illegible] by all to make the [illegible] cup of Coffee in the land. For Sale Everywhere.

Woolson Spice Co., Manf'rs, Kansas City, Mo. Toledo, O.

[illegible] kl-ly

[illegible] L. REID,

City Engineer and County Surveyor.

J. S. LOCKHART, Deputy. F. W. HOWBERT, Deputy.

[illegible] work. [illegible] Colo. [illegible]

F. E. BAXTER.

Civil Engineer,

[illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] land [illegible]

Office—[illegible] over No. 107 Pike's Peak [illegible]

Wm. Lennox,

[illegible]

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor and Builder.

SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVE

Colorado Mountain Sage COMPOUND.

We beg by wish to bring before you the [illegible]

Colorado Mountain Sage Compound.

[illegible] herbs are gathered in the [illegible] of the Rocky [illegible] at an altitude of from six to ten [illegible] feet, and [illegible] been [illegible] for [illegible] years, [illegible] have [illegible] for this Compound. It is a valuable [illegible] and a sure cure and [illegible] for

[illegible] Typhoid and Billious Fevers, Ague, Malaria,

And any [illegible] arising from a DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH. It has been used with [illegible] success in RHEUMATISM, of both [illegible] and [illegible] It may be used [illegible] as well as [illegible] In severe cases of FEVER it is [illegible] for both [illegible] Ask your [illegible] for it.

RENNE & CO.,

Pioneer Chemical Works,

[illegible] Springs, C[illegible]

FOR SALE BY

F. E. ROBINSON and DUNCAN REID.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Walter B. Pease, Deceased.

[illegible] is hereby given that on Monday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1890, being one of the [illegible] days of the November term of the [illegible] Court of El Paso county, in the state of [illegible] Leb. Wills, administrator with the will annexed of said estate, will appear [illegible] the [illegible] of said [illegible] as such [illegible] with the will annexed, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator with will [illegible] At which time and [illegible] any [illegible] interested may appear and [illegible] objections to the [illegible] if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs [illegible] Nov. [illegible] 19, 1890.

HENRY LEB. WILLS,

[illegible] with the will annexed, of the [illegible] of Walter B. [illegible]

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Nov. 24th, 1890.

A [illegible] meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Midland Railway Company, called by the [illegible] of Directors, will be held at the [illegible] of the Company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on [illegible] the 31st day of [illegible] 1890, at [illegible] for the following purposes, to-wit:

[illegible] To act upon [illegible] to lease to this [illegible] of the Denver & [illegible] line of road [illegible] New Castle and Rifle Creek [illegible]

[illegible] To act upon [illegible] to lease jointly with the [illegible] & Rio Grande Railroad Company, the Rio Grande Junction Railway [illegible] line of road between Rifle Creek and Grand Junction.

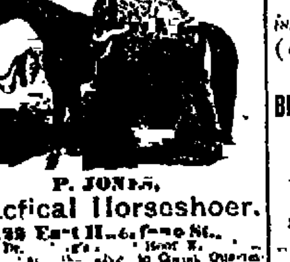
Third—To act upon [illegible] to [illegible] this [illegible] four per cent. gold mortgage [illegible] to the [illegible] pursuant of the plan outlined in a circular issued by the Chairman of the Board. [illegible] date of [illegible] 9th, 1890.

[illegible] for the [illegible] will be [illegible] on the 11th day of [illegible] ber, 1890, and will [illegible] until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting. R. W. SELLS, Secretary.

[illegible] m 31

HOUSE MOVING AND Stone Work.

[illegible] JOHN H. LONG, [illegible] [illegible]



P. JONES,

Practical Horseshoer.

128 East Huerfano St.

[illegible]

Coal

Telephone 77.

Slatore Bros.

Old Canon City	$5 00
[illegible] lump	4 00
[illegible] nut	3 50
[illegible]	3 25

[illegible]

PEASE & BARBER,

ARCHITECTS.

BLOCK [illegible] PIKE'S PEAK AVE [illegible]

DENVER CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC ELOCUTION AND ART

[illegible]

THE COLORADO SPRINGS AND MANITOU STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of Directors [illegible] of the [illegible] of The Colorado Springs and Manitou Street Railway Company, will be held at 106 East Pike's Peak [illegible] Colorado Springs, Colo., on [illegible] December 24th, 1890, at 12 o'clock [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] the [illegible] of the capital [illegible] of said company [illegible] $100,000 to [illegible] and to [illegible] such [illegible] for the [illegible] A. VAN VECHTEN, Jr., Secretary.

Dated [illegible] 29th, 1890. [illegible]

OCULIST AND AURIST DR. WALKER,

[illegible] Denver, Colo.

WOODWORTH'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE

[illegible] W. WA[illegible] Dr. DAVID [illegible] [illegible]

COAL, MAITLAND LUMP MAITLAND NUT FRANCEVILLE LUMP.

We are prepared to quote [illegible] prices on [illegible] Pinon [illegible] is what you want for your furnace, to save filling your [illegible] with soot and [illegible]

[illegible]

Union Ice & Coal Co[illegible] [illegible] Vermijo [illegible]

ARTISTIC PRESENTS OF PERMANENT VALUE.

A high-class Etching or Engraving, tastefully framed, is always an appropriate and acceptable gift.

Genuine works of art by the best artists cost, when framed, from $5.00 and upward.

Frederick Keppel & Co. have secured for this season an unusually choice collection of both old and modern prints. Correspondence invited. An illustrated and descriptive catalogue of nearly 400 subjects mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

Visitors are always welcome to call and examine the pictures.

Frederick Keppel & Co., Paris, and 20 East 16th Street (Union Square), New York.

12-9-tf

BISHOP, GORHAM & VAN KLEECK,

Edward F. [illegible] Vlasto G. Gorham, Henry Van Kleeck. } DENVER, C[illegible]

INVESTMENTS AND LOANS.

[illegible]

New York and the Banks of [illegible]

HOMES! HOMES!

QUIT PAYING RENT!

Own Your Own House!

By [illegible] of The Railway Building [illegible] LOAN ASSOCIATION

[illegible]

H. M. [illegible] President.

E. F. Dra[illegible] Treasurer.

Geo O. Navens, Secretary.

For [illegible] apply to

GEO. O. NAVENS, Sec'y.

[illegible]

DO NOT FORGET THAT

Willard & Son

HANDLE THE

Manitou Park Speckled Trout.

[illegible] in the market. [illegible]

W. H. D. MERRILL,

[illegible]

Practical Plumber & Contractor

[illegible]

Enterprise Market House

WILCOX & CO., PROP'S.

[illegible]

Full Line of [illegible]

TELEPHONE NO. 36. [illegible]

Cor. Costilla and Tejon Sts.

BABCOCK BROS.

[illegible]

HATS AND FURS

[illegible] DUNLAP [illegible]

[illegible] NEW YORK [illegible]

1009 & 1011 Sixteenth St. DENVER, COLO.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. } ss.

In the County Court within and for the 5th Judicial [illegible]

In the [illegible] of the [illegible] of C. A. Marsh [illegible] W. H. Barnes for the [illegible] of C[illegible]

Notice to Creditors.

In [illegible] of the statute in such [illegible]

Notice [illegible] given to all persons having [illegible] C. A. [illegible] in the city of C[illegible] county, state of [illegible] that [illegible] C. A. [illegible] did on the 8th day of [illegible] A. D. [illegible] deed of [illegible] to the [illegible]

Dated [illegible] Colorado [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1890.

W. R. Barnes [illegible]

1101m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1889.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 24 HOURS ENDING 6 P. M. December 3, 1889.

Temperature at 6 a. m.	27.0
Temperature at 6 p. m.	41.0
Mean temperature	40.0
Maximum temperature	45.0
Minimum temperature	26.0
Range of temperature	19.0
State of Weather	Partly cloudy
Precipitation	.00

W. E. MILLER, Sergt Signal Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Horton L. Bost, of North Platte, Neb., are expected at The Antlers. Mrs. Bost is the accomplished daughter of Col. Wm. F. Cody.

Attention is called to the change in N. O. Johnson's advertisement in another column. Among the bargains offered by this popular dry goods house are many suitable for holiday gifts.

One of the laborers on the Pike's Peak road had his leg broken by a stone yesterday. His fellow workmen did not see him as he passed and heaved over a large stone, which caught him.

The first of the annual course of lectures at Colorado college will be given on Friday afternoon at half-past two o'clock, by Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman. This first lecture is on "Tone," in the course, "The Æsthetics of Music."

The fair in aid of the Episcopal mission church at Colorado City, held in the Bennett building yesterday, was very much of a success. The room was crowded nearly all the time and many handsome and useful articles were sold.

City Marshal Dana yesterday received instructions from the mayor to prosecute all offenders who may be caught riding on the sidewalks. There are ordinances against riding both horses and bicycles on the walks and the marshal will enforce them.

Quite an important sale of real estate was made in this city yesterday by McLain & Wright's agency. The property known as the Beach cottages, on the corner of Cutsiffa street and Cascade avenue, were sold to Mr. A. W. Wood, of Philadelphia, for $10,000 cash. Mr. Wood will bring his family to this city to reside.

The Ladies' Guild of Grace church will meet at the rectory, number 329 N. Nevada avenue, this afternoon at three o'clock, for the purpose of making the vestments for the men and boys choir. A full attendance is desired and it is requested that those who have not hitherto attended the meetings of the guild will do so now and assist in this work.

The certificate of incorporation of the Grand View Addition company has been filed with the county clerk, by F. L. Martin, A. A. McGorney and Frank White. The object of the company as stated is the buying and selling of real estate in El Paso county and other counties of the state, the digging of artesian wells, running street and other railroads, etc. The capital stock is $300,000, divided into 6000 shares of $50 each. Principal office is in this city.

Manager Nye is very sorry to announce the "Little Lord Fauntleroy Company" will be able to give but one performance next Saturday. The following telegram received last evening will explain:

LEADVILLE, Colo., December 3.

MANAGER NYE—Little Phenie Ethel left at Aspen ill with fever, have only Georgie Cooper to play the part. Cancel the matinee, can only give one performance. FRITZ HOGANS,

Mgr. Little Lord Fauntleroy.

Those who had purchased tickets for the matinee next Saturday afternoon can have the money refunded by calling at the ticket office.

The Catholic fair opened in the Freeman block on Monday night with a large attendance, which was very largely increased last evening. The ladies in charge have a fine display of fancy articles which they are offering at very low prices. The hall will be open every afternoon to enable ladies and children who cannot attend at night to visit the fair. They are also serving supper, including oysters in every style and ice cream, from six to ten every night. Our business men and others are invited to patronize the ladies for their supper.

The exhibition at the Athletic club rooms last night was quite a creditable affair, and will serve to remove much of the stigma attaching to that organization from the late slugging affair. A large crowd witnessed the exhibition, which consisted of sparring contests by members of the club. The first contest was between two feather weights, being three rounds of two minutes each. It was a very pretty contest and both showed good qualities. The second exhibition was for the middle weight cup, the entries being De Wolfe and Earle. There were three rounds of three minutes each and one of four minutes, the cup being awarded to Earle. Perhaps the feature of the evening was an exhibition of sparring by Carnduff, holder of the light weight cup, and Phillips, a well known middle weight. Points were about even and some very pretty work was shown. The last contest was between King and Armstrong, heavy weights, and was a hard-fought battle. There were three rounds of three minutes each and one of four minutes. The contest was awarded to King, and he holds the cup for the second time. The light weight cup was not contested for.

There was great excitement in Colorado City yesterday when Sheriff Jackson and Under Sheriff Saxton appeared about noon and read summons to all the saloon keepers who have kept open on Sunday, all gamblers and prostitutes, to appear before the county court in the afternoon. In the afternoon Judge Severy opened court in the district court room to better accommodate the crowd. Prosecutions were begun by Deputy District Attorney Cochran in 130 different cases. These prosecutions were made by instruction of the grand jury and are brought in the county court under the law of 1889, which permits trial for misdemeanors in that court upon information of the district attorney. Many question the constitutionality of the law and it is probable that some of these cases will be appealed to make test cases. Seven of the defendants entered a plea of guilty and were fined. All of those fined were assessed $53 and costs but one woman who got a fine of $100. The rest of the defendants were given until Friday next to enter their plea, as they had not had time to consult attorneys.

MARRIED.

BOYER—MARTIN—On December 3, 1889, at the First Congregational church, by Rev. Jas. H. Greer and President W. F. Slocum, Mr. Horace Boyer of Denver to Miss Jennie L. Marden, daughter of Prof. G. N. Marden of Colorado College.

DIED.

STARK—Clark, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stark, died at their residence, No. 228 South Tejon st., yesterday afternoon at 5:30 of brain fever.

Further notice of funeral will be given.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Two cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every city day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers.
No. 7 Cascade Ave. Telephone No. 16. 6-3-tf

Go to Fairley Bros., the house furnishers, for your stoves. They have the largest assortment of base burners, common heaters and cook stoves in the city.

Fairley Bros., the house furnishers, are making fine Spanish lounges draped with rugs, a thing of beauty and comfort. Call and see them.

New and stylish designs in antique rockers for the parlor and sitting room, at Fairley Bros.

Buy the new electric lectern lamp at Fairley Bros., the house furnishers.

Go to Fairley Bros., the house furnishers, for everything in the house keeping line.

New parlor goods, new ideas in Lamps, a new line of fancy tables, at Fairley Bros., the house furnishers.

Library lamps, vase lamps and common stand lamps in great variety and cheaper than ever, at Fairley Bros., the house furnishers.

Respectfully,
FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

THE LAST CALL—GOING!

If you want to see that elegant stock of jewelry, be at Ashby's store by 10 o'clock. 1

The Ladies of the First Congregational Church will in connection with their fair held in Bennett's Block, serve lunch and supper during the afternoons and evenings of Thursday and Friday, next. Hot baked beans and brown bread served to order. Any wishing home made bread, pickles, jellies, pies, cake, etc., will find them on sale. 1m 1-6d

Private money to loan on good security with L. E. Dwinell & Co., Brokers, 117 Pike's Peak avenue. No delays. 1-30-tf

SEVERAL GOOD BUSINESSES
In this city, for sale. CORMAN. 12-1-tf

REDUCED RATES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Santa Fe Route will sell tickets during the Holidays, at One fare for the round trip, between all points on its lines in Colorado, and to all points in Kansas or New Mexico, within 200 miles of the selling station. Tickets will be on sale December 24th, 25th and 31st, 1889, and January 1st, 1890. They will be limited to January 3d, 1890, and will be good for passage in either direction, on any day up to and including that date. For tickets and information regarding train service, connections, etc., Call on

C. C. HOYT, Agent,
Colorado Springs, Station.
or address GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
Gen. P. and T. Agent, A. T. & S. F. R. R.,
1-30-1m Topeka, Kansas.

GRAND EXCURSION TO PUEBLO.

A special train leaves Colorado Springs for Pueblo over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, next Sunday, December 8th, about 11:45 a. m., $1.25 for the round trip. Tickets are good for return passage on or before December 9th, 1889. m 22

To trade farm in Finney County, Kan., for house and lot in Colorado Springs. Enquire at No. 8 N. Sierra Madre street. m-1-1f

The $12.50 stock Ashby has been advertising in addition to his own, leaves this afternoon. Come early if you wish to see it. 1

FASTER TIME EAST.

The Burlington Route Vestibuled No. 2 now leaves Denver at 2 p. m., arriving in Omaha, 7 p. m., and St. Joe, 6.40 p. m., next day. Chicago 7 a. m. and St. Louis 7.30 a. m. second morning, making the shortest time of any line between Denver and St. Louis.

This train consists of baggage car, elegant day coaches, luxurious reclining chair cars (free), the latest improved Pullman Palace sleeping cars and the world renown C. B. & Q. dining cars, which serve all meals en route.

The entire train is vestibuled and runs through solid to Chicago via Omaha.

This train also has through reclining chair car (free) and elegant Pullman Sleeping car through, without change to St. Louis via St. Joe. For further information regarding rates of fare, connections, etc., apply to your local ticket agent, or to the undersigned.

J. FRANCIS, Gen'l P. & T. Agent, Omaha.
GEO. H. CROSBY, General Agent, 1440 Larimer St.
L. C. BLAKESLEE, Travelling Pass. Agent, Denver.
12-8-1m

In order to reduce stock, I will sell Millinery goods at a great reduction, for the next thirty days. Miss M. E. Aurand, 20 E. Kiowa street. 12-8-tf

ART NOTICE.

Mrs. Boland has decided to remain in the Springs. Those wishing to join her day painting class or evening drawing class, please call at her studio over Church's drug store. 12-8-1m

Until more convenient rooms for business can be secured, Miss Hardy may be found at 11 S. Nevada, where she will be pleased to take orders for habits, tailor, house and evening dresses. Call for references and further information. 12-8-1m

BANANA LINE

Free reclining chair cars are run via "Santa Fe Route" between Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Topeka, Kansas City, Ft. Madison, Galesburg and Chicago. Two trains daily between all eastern and western points. Best line to San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Pullman Tourist cars for all California points. Short Line to City of Mexico. Round trip tickets on sale at reduced rates to all principal Texas, Pacific and Gulf Coast points, also City of Mexico. Direct line to the celebrated Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico.

Colorado Headquarters for this popular line, 1759 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. Ticket office, Colorado Springs, in OPERA HOUSE BLOCK. 12-2-3t

D. & R. G. Ticket Office, No. 8 Pike's Peak ave. Telephone 58. 1-30-tf

Try Rouse Nut and Lump Coal. It will please. Wm. Lennox. Telephone 12. 1-1-tf

Cleaning, dyeing and Repairing, castoff cloth ing bought. G. Rosenstock, 1103 Tejon street, opposite post office. 1-15-3m

NOTICE.

The only authorized agent in this city for the sale of Domestic, Davis, and Wilcox & Gibbs Automatic Sewing Machines is G. E. Aiken, No. 107 Pike's Peak avenue. 6-30-tf

Electrical Goods, Iron Goods, Wire Flower Stands, etc., and General repair shop. Hassell & Jennings, 22 E. Huerfano St., Colorado Springs. 1-7-tf

Order books for Maitland or Trinidad coal, at H. Hillmann, 109 N. Tejon. Harter's news stand, 1st door north of Postoffice.
UNION ICE & COAL CO.
Telephone 11. 6-21-tf

SUNSHINE COAL

The best coal for domestic use, for grate, furnace or range. It is unequaled. Lump and egg size furnished in any quantity.
C. B. CHITCHELL.
Telephone 50. 112 Pike's Peak.
1-2-1m

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

W. H. McIntyre.

Real Estate & Insurance

Notary Public
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
FOR NEW YORK.

Money to Loan At 8 and 10 per cent, according to Security, Time, Location

Buy and Sell Real Estate

ON COMMISSION

Choice Properties in All Parts of the City.

Fire Insurance. Plate Glass Insurance. Life Insurance. Accident Insurance.

Insurance Assets represented $100,000,000 being the oldest and largest companies in the country, as follows:

	Assets.
Insurance Co. of North America, Philadelphia	$[illegible]
Hartford of Hartford	$[illegible]
Phenix, of Hartford	$[illegible]
Continental, of New York	$[illegible]
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	$[illegible]
Germania, of New York	$[illegible]
American, of Newark, N. J.	$[illegible]
Orient, of Hartford	$[illegible]
California, of San Francisco	$[illegible]
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	126,082,153 56
Pacific Mutual Accident Insurance Co., of San Francisco	2,000,000 00
Fidelity Casualty Co., New York	[illegible]

All Losses Promptly Settled.

Careful and prompt attention given to collection of rents, interest, etc., and do a general real estate business.

Opera House Block, Colorado Springs.
a 1 1y

Chicago Store.

KIOWA STREET WEST OF TEJON STREET

New Goods, Low Prices.

Millinery—Large assortment in the latest Novelties.
Fancy Goods and Toys in endless variety.
All kinds of Material for Fancy Work.
Stamping done to order.

1m 1-6 P. ERICKSON.

ENTIRE STOCK
OF
JEWELRY!

Diamonds, Watches and Silverware must be Closed Out in

30 Days Regardless of Cost.

A. G. EARLE.

To Gain the Love, Admiration and Devotion

Of those with whom we mingle and associate is the aim of all. To accomplish that end you have only to come and make a possible selection from our immense stock of **Holiday Goods**. We are not claiming when we say immense, for that is acknowledged by everybody who has inspected our stock, consisting of **Books, Fancy Goods, Toys and Novelties** of every description. We bought direct and as low as anybody, our expenses are as low as any dealer in the city and we can and will sell as cheap as anybody, we care not what price they quote you.

THE NOVELTY
27½ South Tejon Street,
(Two Doors North of the Gazette Office.) 12-1-tf

PROF. ROSENTHAL,

OPTI[illegible]CIAN

Sensible, Scientific, Natural, Perfect, Popular and Practical.

There are the methods of my practice and the reasons of my success.

23½ North Tejon Street. 5-10-6m

N. B.—Call and see the line of Optical and Oxidized Novelties for the Holidays.

J. C. KING & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FANCY, IMPORTED AND STAPLE **GROCERIES.**

A SPECIALTY MADE OF FANCY GOODS.

TELEPHONE No. 83. NO. 111 N. TEJON STREET.

CHAS. L. TUTT & CO.,

NO. 102 NORTH TEJON STREET.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS!

Colorado Springs and Pueblo properties for sale. Rents collected. Money to loan. Insurance written in the best companies. 1-14 1m

JOHN POTTER

131-2 S. Tejon St.

Real Estate!

INSURANCE!

MONEY TO LOAN! 1-8-tf

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Huyler's Candy!
Lummel's Candy!

924 Sixteenth St., Denver, Colo.
Sent by Express Everywhere. 12-1-1m

SPECIAL RATES!

By the Week or Month to Parties Coming to Colorado for the Winter

For information address Lakeview Terrace, Green Mountain Falls, the famous winter, as well as summer, resort. 1-17-1m

Through Car Service East.

The Wabash Route is the only Short Line running a through Buffet Pullman Sleeper to St. Louis without change. Direct connection made from Colorado Springs on all lines. Try this route to St. Louis and you will take no other. Same connections for Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and all points East. 12-10-tf

No. 9 North Tejon St. **MATTHEW KENNEDY,** No. 9 North Tejon

Real Estate : Insurance : Loans : Collection

AGENT FOR AUSTIN BLUFF LOTS.—The finest suburban residence location combining view of mountain and plain—in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees; unequalled as a health location; pure air, pure water, no smoke, no dust, plenty of sunshine. Lots in this beautiful suburb are large size, from one to four acres, being thus well adapted for fine residences. Only twenty minutes drive from center of our city. A motor line is already projected and will no doubt be built this coming season. Do not fail to examine this locality before purchasing. Carriage always in attendance to show property.

ALSO AGENT for the most desirable lots in Boulder Heights Addition. We handle only first class properties, and can guarantee satisfaction in every case. Buy only the best. If it does not pay you to invest in a desirable locality it certainly will not pay you to invest at all. Choice properties, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city.

Choice Lots for Sale in the North End Additions.

LOTS ON CASCADE AVENUE from $250 upward. The Street Car Line is now extended to these additions, and parties looking for low priced homes on the main avenue of our city should examine these properties at once.

$25,000—To Loan on Approved Security at Eight Per Cent.—$25,000

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Protect yourself against any shock from the sound of the "Fire Alarm!" by calling at No. 9 North Tejon Street and getting your Property INSURED. Low Rates and First-Class Companies only represented. All Losses promptly and fairly adjusted.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

House eight large rooms, North Weber street newly papered throughout, furnace heat, large closets, bath, etc., complete. Also good barn and carriage house.

Three room house East Kiowa street, $18

Six room house, North Tejon street. 9

Six room house No. 25 South Cascade avenue, $30.

Five room cottage, Cheyenne ave., near Weber Street. Also good barn. 25

Six room house in good condition, corner Corona and Cucharras.

Seven room house with barn. E. Huerfano Street. 30

FURNISHED.

Very desirable 11 room house, North Weber Street. This house is almost new, never has been rented, and is in first class condition. Corner lot, south and west front.

Very desirable house, 9 rooms, bath, etc., corner lot, North Nevada avenue, fully furnished, also good barn and other out buildings.

New house, 9 rooms, North Weber Street, corner lot, south and west front. Very desirable.

House of 2 large rooms, furnished. 11

FOR SALE.

Very Desirable Corner Lot 100x150, corner Cucharras and Cascade. Bargain.

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable corners on North Nevada avenue, south and east front, lot 100x150, with large growth of shade and fruit trees. This property is under the ditch and parties wishing a choice location, should examine it.

Good 5 Room House—Corner lot, Corona st., $2,000; one-half cash, balance on time.

3 Room House—South Cascade, $1,300.

Two room house—Lot 40x100, Rio Grande st., $900.

Good 5 room house, cellar, etc., S. Nevada ave. Fine lot, $2,000.

New House 4 Rooms

Five-room house, Weber street. Fine condition, $2,250.

FOR SALE.

Brick house 9 rooms, bath room, etc. Lot 50x150, convenient to Pike's Peak ave.

One of the Finest Residences—North Nevada ave., 100x150, house 9 rooms, bath, etc.

Two choice lots, North Nevada. Party must leave town to sell.

Double house, North Cascade avenue, in all 12 rooms, new and modern in style. This property can be sold at a price that the rentals will easily pay 12 per cent on investment.

Seven room house, North Nevada Ave. Price moderate.

The finest 140 feet on westside Cascade ave. one south of the College.

FOR SALE.

The most desirable lots in Boulder Heights.

Desirable corner lot, 100x150, Cascade ave., with 5 room house. Room for additional small houses.

Very desirable house, North Weber, seven large airy rooms. Also good bath room. Open fires, etc. This can be sold either furnished or unfurnished.

Seven room house, South Tejon near the Park. This house is almost new, in convenient location. Offered at a low figure.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully Show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, - No. 9 North Tejon Street

EDWARD FERRIS, REAL ESTATE, LOANS AND INVESTMENTS.

Improved Properties.

No. 3. Lot 100 ft x 190, Pike's Peak ave., 2 story frame, 7 rooms, small barn.

No. 4. Lot 25 ft x 190, first class improved business property on Tejon st. well rented 3 yrs. lease, center of city, a bargain; pays 12% per cent on purchase price.

No. 5. Lot 50 ft x 190, south end, 1 story frame, 4 rooms, garden and fruit small barn. Price $1400

No. 11. Lot 50 ft x 190, one 4 room brick, south end. Easy terms. Price $1300

No. 16. Lot 50 ft x 190, one 4 and one 5 room frame; will pay 16 per cent. 2100

No. 17. Lot 175 ft x 190, Cascade ave., four 8 room houses suitable for boarding house.

No. 32. Lot 50 x 190, 7 room stone house, older of city; cheap.

No. 42. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story frame, 3 rooms north end. Price 1000

No. 53. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story 8 room frame, large, close, etc., central, in first class order. Price 4000

No. 58. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story frame, 4 rooms, barn, etc., partly furnished, Kiowa block. 2000

No. 67. Lot 50 x 190, 2 stores and dwellings, Bear, in best part of City. This property at a great bargain.

No. 71. Lot 100 x 190, 1½ story frame, 7 rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, shrubbery, etc.

No. 79. First class business property on Pike's Peak ave., near Tejon st.

No. 83. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story, 6 room frame, brick cellar, barn, shade trees, etc. Cheap.

No. 89. Lot 25 x 190, good business property on Tejon street.

No. 101. Lot for 100, North Tejon, new modern built, 7 room frame house, bath, electric light and all modern conveniences.

No. 112. Lot 50 x 190, 2 story, 7 room frame, and all modern improvements, North Nevada ave. choice location.

No. 131. Lot 75 x 190, 1½ story, 6 room frame house, south end. Cheap.

No. 140. Lot 50 x 190, handsome house 14 rooms, furnished, all modern improvements, North Weber st.

No. 120. Lot 50 x 190, 1½ story, 6 room frame new, all modern conveniences, south end. Cheap.

No. 140. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story, 6 room frame, South Nevada ave. Cheap.

No. 142. Lot 50 x 190, new 4 room frame, 2 story, stone cellar, modern built, West Colorado Springs.

No. 143. Lot 50 x 190, nice 6 room frame, small closets, and pantry, West Kiowa st. A bargain.

No. 144. Lot 100 x 190, 1 block of 5 small houses now paying 30 per cent on price asked, a bargain.

No. 145. Business block in Colorado City, will pay 15 per cent on purchase price.

No. 146. Lot 50 x 190, 1 story frame, 5 rooms and kitchen, barn and other out houses.

No. 116. Forty acres on the north side of Cheyenne Boulevard, suitable for Platting, the front of which includes fifteen lots, 100 x 200 feet, as platted in Addition No. 1 to the town of Topeka. Also 80 acres adjoining the same, suitable for like purposes. The whole is under irrigating ditch and is supplied with hobby water from the pipes of the Broadmoor Water Company.

MONEY -:- TO -:- LOAN!

Edward Ferris,

REAL ESTATE,

Loans and Investments,

No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Business done in the four principal cities of Colorado—Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Trinidad.

MONEY -:- TO : LOAN!

LOTS FOR SALE IN

Boulder Heights, Roswell City,
North End Addition, Cahn's Addition,
West Colorado Springs, Colorado City,
Pike's Peak Addition, Parrish's Addition.

Ranches.

No. 19. Choice ranch up the Pike's Peak road, sixty acres, good potato and grain land, fine alone worth more than asked. A great bargain.

No. 22. 20 acres, short distance out, fine land, plenty of water, close to city, good hay land for sale or trade.

No. 27. 20 acres to trade for city property, in value in 2 years.

No. 31. Very choice ranch, 600 acres, down of Fountain, good house, all sorts, rights to large glass farming land.

No. 41. Fine ranch close by Manitou, 40 hay and potato land, water abundance of water, improvements, 30,000 horse power, a bargain.

No. 85. Nice ranch, 80 acres, very under ditch, half good land, balance pasture and timber, good spring, good house, etc.

No. 121. Nice ranch, near Fort Lyon, on line of Colorado Midland. Cheap.

Pueblo Property.

No. 20. One of the finest lots on Pueblo Fe ave., now [illegible] and [illegible] a year, increasing in value.

No. 23. Fine 2 story brick [illegible] Pueblo Fe ave., in the best of [illegible] pays 12½ per cent [illegible] increasing in value.

No. 109. One of the best [illegible] the opening building [illegible] near the Grand Opera [illegible] the other improvements made in that city.

No. 113. Beautiful lot, opposite Court House, large 25 rooms, [illegible] houses, [illegible] fences, fruits [illegible] will be sold cheap [illegible]

No. 116. Fine brick block on [illegible] between Main and [illegible] Capital Penitentiary for a [illegible] house; a bargain.

No. 117. Valuable [illegible] property in line of rapid improvement [illegible] within a year.

Special.

I offer for sale the entire plat of the Add to Colorado Springs. This beautiful city is situated on the City [illegible] desirable location for suburban [illegible] near this city. There will [illegible] motor line of railway pass this property [illegible] of both hydrant and irrigating [illegible] surely double in value within a [illegible] I will either sell the entire [illegible] block, or will sell it by lots, as the [illegible] may wish.

Agent for Eastern Capitalists. No. 104 Pike's Peak Avenue

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION

In the Price of Ladies' and Children's

Wraps and Coats!

WILBUR & WOLF

Offer a Discount of 15 to 25c off the dollar on the balance of this season's garments.

ALL NEW GOODS bought for Cash. Our regular prices being very reasonable the above discount is a large one.

Now is the time to secure a genuine bargain.

Also special inducements on balance of Knit Underwear.

Competent Dress-Making done on short notice. All work guaranteed. Respectfully,

WILBUR & WOLF. - - 22 S. Tejon St.

Special Offerings for This Week

Our entire line of Dress Trimmings, including Fringes, Gimps and Steel Trimmings, at 25 per cent discount.

Our entire line of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks at big reduction.

One case Ladies' fine All-Wool Scarlet Underwear at 90c, regular price $1.25.

Special prices on Chenille and Silk Draperies and Carpets to reduce stock.

Rare bargains in Table Linens and Towels.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT.

The Star Guide

(JUST PUBLISHED)

Merrill & Henton's New Advertisement.

Keep Your Eye on this Space.

A Complete Handbook AND GUIDE To Colorado Springs and Book of Directions for Drives, Rides and Excursions. For sale at all book stores. 106 Pike's Peak Ave. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Santa : Claus

WILL FIND AT THE

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

117 and 119 N. Tejon St.,

Suitable Christmas Presents for Young and Old.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, plain and embroidered, Toilet Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Dolls, Napkins, Towels, Stamped Linens, Fur Muffs, Children's Fur Sets, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Cases, Scissors, Smyrna Rugs, Window Draperies and a variety of other articles adapted for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

J. & M. PALMER

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